The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

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VOL. VI NO. 27 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1918. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

## BANKING

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombasa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisuma |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer | Tanga, East |
| Tuticorin | Point.) | Africa |
| Cochin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Changchun | Calcutta | Rangoon |
| Darien (Dalne) | London | San Francisco |
| Hankow | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Harbin | Fongtien (Mukden) | Sydney (Australia) |
| Hongkong | Nagasaki | Seattle (U.S.A.) |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Tientsin |
| Kobe | New York | Tokyo |
| Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.) | Osaka | Tsingtau |
| Kaiyuan | Pekin | Tsinanfu |
| | Singapore | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Singapore | Hongkong |
| Calcutta | Penang | Shanghai |
| Madras | Malacca | Canton |
| Karachi | Kwala Lumpor | Foochow |
| Delhi | Ipoh | Hankow |
| Amritsar | Klang | Peking |
| Rangoon | Seremban | Tientsin |
| Tavoy | Taiping | Yokohama |
| Colombo | | Kobe |

JAVA & SUMATRA, PHILIPPINES ISLAM, INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Saigon | Cebu | Puket |
| Sourabaya | Haiphong | Hoile | |
| Medan | | | |

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpor |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital ..... $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund ..... £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Johore | Saigon | |
| angkok | Kobe | San Francisco | |
| Batavia | Kawla Lumpor | Shanghai | |
| Bombay | London | Do. Hongkew | |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Singapore | |
| Canton | Malacca | Sourabaya | |
| Colombo | Manila | Taipeh | |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tientsin | |
| Hankow | New York | Tsingtau | |
| Harbin | Peking | Yloilo | |
| Hongkong | Penang | Yokohama | |
| Ipoh | Rangoon | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

80, Churchgate Street.

## BANKING

### THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ... ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Hankau | Honolulu |
| Kyoto | Moji | New York |
| San Francis | Shimonoseki | Yokohama, etc., |
| Hakata | Hiroshima | Kobe |
| London | Nagoya | Osaka |
| Shanghai | Tokyo | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O Box No. 389.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL CHARTER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, 1899.

Subscribed Capital .. .. Yen. 20,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. .. „ 20,000,000
Reserve Fund .. .. .. „ 5,380,000

*HEAD OFFICE:*
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

*BRANCHES:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | SHANGHAI | TOKIO |
| NEW YORK | HONGKONG | OSAKA |
| AMOY | SINGAPORE | KOBE |
| CANTON | SOERABAIA | YOKOHAMA |
| FOOCHOW | SEMARANG | AKO |
| HANKOW | BATAVIA | GIRAN |
| KIUKIANG | MAKUNG | KAGI |
| SWATOW | PINAN | KARENKO |
| TAINAN | SHINCHIKU | KEELUNG |
| TAKOW | TAICHU | TAMSUI |

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
MANAGER.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

### BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued ..... 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed ..... 31,000,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up ..... 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds ..... 13,37,432 8

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager

'The Silk you have been admiring!

(1) 'YOUR TASTE
(2) 'YOUR STYLE
(3) YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLAIN AND CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TALKING MACHINE, MARBLE CALENDAR TABLE CLOCK, CARVED BLACKWOOD BEDSTEADS, LARGE WALL MIRRORS, TABLE FANS, ENGLISH RUBBER TYRED VICTORIA AND ENGLISH RUBBER TYRED BROUGHAM, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. Fatehalli Shaik Ahmed, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 128, Khetwady Main Road, near the Small Causes Court, very valuable teakwood and blackwood plain and carvedwood household furniture, comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, panel door large cupboards, marble top tables, open carved blackwood sofas, upholstered easy chairs, teapoys, open carved chiffoniers, corner cabinets, handsome marble calendar table clock showing dates and months, rich pictures, large carpets, carved bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, large Europe made safe, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, bentwood chairs, table fans, talking machine with records, glass chandeliers, large Pedhi seats, English rubber tyred victoria and English rubber tyred brougham, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the day of sale from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1918.

### B. MANEKLAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, adjacent to Bank of Bombay.

THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE MOTOR CARS, CYCLE, PHONOGRAPH, GOLD WATCH, GOLD ORNAMENTS, JEWELLERY PIECE-GOODS, YOST TYPEWRITER, OFFICE STATIONERY, HINKS WALL LAMPS, ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), B. MANECKLAL and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction at their rooms situated at the ground floor of No. 7, Green Street, just adjacent to Bank of Bombay, very rich and handsome black teakwood household and office furniture consisting of carved cabinets in 2 and 4 pieces, single and double door almirahs office cup-boards and office tables, writing desks, moving tables, teapoys, dressing chest and drawers, iron and wooden bedsteads, cycle etc.

The property of Sheth Gandalal Mathuralal Zaveri Indorewala, Esq.,

One Motor car.
From separate gentlemen.
One phono, complete.
One gold watch.
Yost Typewriter.
Revolving office chairs.

At the risk of the gentlemen concerned.

A lot of gold and pearl ornaments including some articles set with precious jewels.
Piece-goods clothing (ready made) etc.
Articles are on view.
Terms as usual.

B. MANECKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1918.

### JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

No. 16, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF OLD UNSERVICEABLE (PONTOONS) OF IRON PLATES. QUITE SUITABLE FOR OIL TANKS AND MILL CHIMNEYS AND MANY OTHER WORKS.

Under instructions from the Director Royal Indian Marine Bombay, Messrs. JIVAJEE SORABJEE & Co., will sell by public auction, the abovementioned stores on THURSDAY, 21st February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in Sewri Port Trust Ground at the West of Burmah oil tank.

The conditions of sale that 50 per cent. deposit to be immediately paid, as the lot is knocked down, and on the approval of the Director Royal Indian Marine, the purchasers will have to pay the full amount for the lots sold, and clear away the lots, within 15 days otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold by auction at the risk of the purchasers, who will have to make good any loss, that may be sustained and will have no claim over any profits if secured by resale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, which will be declared at the time of the sale.

JIVAJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st January, 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASKS ZINC CHLORIDE.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 31st January 1918 at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. M. Sunkalchand & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. R. Dakyabhai & Co.

4 casks, zinc Chloride Hydra Brand, each of about 6 cwts.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M., (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF BICHROMATE OF SODA AND BLEACHING POWDER.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS-DAY THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned 2 Casks English Bichromate of Soda, each of 6 to 7 cwts.

12 Drums English Bleaching Powder, each of 3 to 4 Cwts.

A deposit of 25 will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES BANK OBLONG ENVELOPES.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on the 2nd day of February, 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, Fort, by order of an office concerned.

10 Cases, Bank Oblong Envelopes, each containing 25,000 Envelopes, Usual Packing.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1918.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1255.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of linseed, bags of jawari, bags of castor seed, bags of hirda, bags of toor, bags of masur, bags of barley, bags of gram, bundles of gunny bags, loose iron bars, bundles of coir ropes, loose printed forms, packages of luggage, bags of dry dates, bundles of jogree, bags of sweeping grain, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PACKAGES COLOURED CHOONDI.

On MONDAY, the 4th February, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth R. Jeram Naran at the Otla of Seth Jeram Naranji at Old Hanuman Lane near Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal & Co.

10 Packages each about 100 lbs. coloured Choondi Pea design 27 yards of Bombay Co.

15 Packages each about 100 lbs. coloured Choondi lowered design 27 yards of Bombay Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES BLACK SHIRTINGS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

On TUESDAY, the 5th February, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, on account of the Insurance Co., concerned.

2 Bales each 50 lbs. Black Shirtings No. 8035 38 to 39 yards and 7lbs.

2 Bales each 50 pieces Black Shirtings No. 9035 38 to 39 yards and 5½ lbs.

2 Bales each 50 pieces Black Shirtings No. 10035 38 to 39 yards and 8 lbs.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 31st Jan. 1918.

TURKO ROMAN BATH.
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.
Separate arrangements for Ladies.
Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.
Highly appreciated by the medical world.
Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

*"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—*

*Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.*

*Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.*

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch.. No display allowed.*

*Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.*

*All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGER,*
*"Bombay Chronicle" Office,*
*No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.*

*SUBSCRIPTION RATES.*
**Payable Strictly in Advance.**

DAILY EDITION.

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly..... | Rs. 30-0 | Rs. 35-0 |
| Half-yearly.. „ | 16-0 | „ 18-0 |
| Quarterly .. „ | 8-0 | „ 9-0 |
| Monthly .... „ | 3-0 | „ 3-8 |
| Single Copy..... | TWO Annas. | |

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly ....Rs | 5-0 | Rs. 6-0 |
| Single Copy ..... | ONE Anna | |

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## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES. Race Results to date prove it. Send 8 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, Bombay. 2089

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opp. Whiteaways, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 5

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriag extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY, Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 190

A BOON TO BOMBAY—Hakim Abdu Wahab Ansari, popularly known as "HAKIM NABINA," Personal Physician to the late Nizam of Hyderabad and of present Nizam's Mahalat for six years, ha now opened a UNANI DISPENSARY at Kolsa Mohalla, Pydowni. He is willing undertake the cure of any diseases tha might have been pronounced incurable. Consultation hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. 2087

## EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS DAILY—(7-30 to 9 a.m.) B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English and Mathematics. CHANDA RAMJEE HIGH SCHOOL, Bombay 4. 2104

THE Committee of the Mazagon Deaf and Dumb Institution have arranged to give free education to both boys and girls of every nationality. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, in the School premises, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon. 2088

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—Competent TRANSFER CLERKS for the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Please apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to the BANK, Navsar Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2116

WANTED—Young and energetic NURSE to look after two grown up children at Cuffe Parade. Vegetarian preferred. Apply with photos to Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2101

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTANT and a HEAD SHROFF for the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. Please apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to the BANK, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2117

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced MANAGER and BOOK-KEEPER for a New Cinema. Apply with salary to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2131

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted PRINTER for silver paper only. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1932

WANTED—A competent STORES BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of accounts and previous experience. Apply with full particulars stating salary required to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2132

WANTED—A PRIVATE TEACHER, Graduate or Under-graduate, middle aged and experienced. Pay up to Rs. 50 per month. Apply stating terms to PANDIT HIRANANDA SHASTRI, M.A., M.O.L., Superintendent of Archaeology, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu. 2134

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR, who will certify his translations to be correct, for translating Marathi Correspondences with the Government and High Court of Bombay into English. They are required for preparing an application to the Government of India. Experienced hand need only apply, with terms, to Box No. 702, Advt. Department, "Bombay Chronicle." 2077

WANTED—A qalified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on Rs. 60 per month to serve temporarily in the Cholera Hospital at Pandharpur, during the period of plague, i.e., nearly for two months. Those, who wish may apply to the undersigned with their testimonials, before 3rd February, 1918, to V. S. TAMBE, Chief Officer, Municipal Office, Pandharpur. 2079

WANTED—TRAVELLING COMPANIONSHIP, Indian married couple, with experience of world-wide travel, intending to leave India by the end of February for a long tour in Java, Philippines, China and Japan, desire to communicate with travellers similarly inclined. Each party, paying own expenses. Object—congenial companionship. Bridge players preferred. References exchanged. Apply to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2123

## WANTED.

WANTED—One or two ROOMS for a lady, in Fort, or Apollo Bunder, with bath, kitchen, etc. Separate entrance, if possible. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. Telephone No. 3430, 2136

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO MILLS.—Just drop a line when you are in need of good quality Roller skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Chrome Belting. Compare quality and prices. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Oriental Building, Hronby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1835

## TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Office room, 1st floor, opposite Bombay Bank, from 1st March, 1918. Apply R. S. KAVARANA, 3, Church Gate Street, Watson Building. 2110

FLAT TO LET—To Europeans or Parsis in a newly built house, nine rooms, commands view of 3 public roads, opposite 2 Elephants of the Imperial Cinema. Apply WITHIN. 2133

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of constructing a Building at Gamdevi will be received by the undersigned on Thursday, the 31st January, 1918.

Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans, Specifications of Works, etc., can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA.
Architects, &c.

7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 26th January, 1918. 2073

### GONDAL-PORBANDAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores from 1st April to 30th September 1918, will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, Gondal, upto 3 p.m. on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1918.

Forms of tender and schedule can be had on application to the undersigned, on payment of rupee one per copy.

Earnest money of Rs. 100 should accompany the tender.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Jetalsar Junction,
18th January, 1918.

K. R. VACHA.
1961 Storekeeper.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

HOME RULE LEAGUE MEMBERS, who do not get their letters or Literature posted by us, are requested to inform the Secretaries of their proper address.

251, Hornby Road, Fort. 2021

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER & Co. LTD., have REMOVED to New Offices situated at BALLARD ROAD,
Opposite New Custom House,
BOMBAY.

Post Box No. 277,
Telephone No. 283. 2069

### NOTICE.

TENDERS TO CONVERT THE EXISTING BASKET PRIVIES INTO WATER-CLOSETS ON THE FULL FLUSHING SYSTEM.

TENDERS are invited to convert the existing 60 basket privies into water-closets on the full flushing system of the buildings No. 58 A,B,C., situated at Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Apply to Mr. HARILAL JAGANNATH on the premises.

(Sd.) HARILAL JAGANNATH.
1997

### NOTICE.

WANTED PRIVATE CIVIL PRACTITIONERS for Field Service with Force 'D'—Mesopotamia—for the duration of war and six months after on the following terms:—

(1) Pay & allowance Rs. 140 per mensem.
(2) Free clothing or compensation in lieu amounting to Rs. 37-10-0.
(3) Field service concession applicable to the Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
(4) A bonus of Rs. 300 payable after they have been passed medically fit for field service and have signed the agreement to go where ordered.
(5) They will not be called upon to go into the firing line.

Volunteers for service may apply for further particulars to:—

Major H. E. STANGER-LEATHES, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the
Surgeon General with the Government
2084 of Bombay.

### THE NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27, Hummum Street, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1917, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
3. To sanction One Anna per Bale and One Anna per Boja pressed and ginned at the Company's Factories in the Berars and Central Provinces amounting to Rs. 3,618-6-0 for the Central Provinces War Relief Fund.
4. To sanction gratuities to the widows of two deceased old Servants of the Company for their long and faithful services.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th January to 7th February, 1918, both days inclusive, during which period the Account Books of the Company will be open for inspection of Shareholders.

The question of the reappointment of the retiring Director to be postponed *sine die* in accordance with the advice of the Company's Solicitors until the Suit pending in the High Court is decided.

By order of the Directors,
THOS. D. MOORE,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 24th January, 1918. 1988

### NOTICE

FOR SALE IN HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

ABOUT one hundred acres of excellent land a few yards from the Daulatabad Railway Station on the Metre Gauge Railway, comprising a garden, a house and seven wells in good condition.

The climate and soil are suitable for fruit culture.

Aurangabad and Daulatabad grapes, oranges and other fruits are well known throughout India.

The produce of third land commands several markets for instance Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Bombay and Poona.

The garden contains the following trees in good condition. Income about one thousan rupees per annum.

| | |
|---|---|
| Orange trees | 130 |
| Guava trees | 300 |
| Graft Mango trees | 50 |
| Seed Mango trees | 2 |
| Pomegranate trees | 75 |
| Fig trees | 2 |
| Tamarind trees | 2 |
| Custard Apple Trees | 50 |
| Ber Fruit Trees (which can be grafted) | 100 |
| Ber fruit graft trees | 2 |
| Babool trees | 5 |
| Reetha (soap-nut) tree | 2 |

The property will be sold to the highest bid over Rs. 20,000/- received by the 24th February, 1918

(Sd) G. AHMED KHAN,
Superintendent, Court of Wards,
1509 H. H. the Nizam's Government.


**Rs. 4**

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

**32 BRASS TOYS**

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

*Order from:—*

**GOOD LUCK COMPANY**

BENARES CITY.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client Mr. KABA SAKHARAM MISTRY has contracted to purchase from Mr Nanman Neehru the below mentioned property:—

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, gift, sale, easement or otherwise however are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims, if any, wil be deemed to be waived and the persons setting up such claims will be precluded from raising such claims and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 474 and a half square yards or thereabouts being a portion of about 821 square yards or thereabouts belonging to one Meghji Vullubhdas situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada, near Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-district of Mahim, Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 586 and New No. 4495 and New Survey No. 3-1901, 3-1889 and bearing Municipal G Ward No. 3580 and Street No 1942 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Peerali Abdulla Dossal on or towards the South by the property of the said Meghji Vullubhdas on or towards the East by the property of Peerali Abdulla Dossal and on or towards the West by a public passage.

Dated this 29th day of January, 1918.
JUDAH & SOLOMON,
2127 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### WARNING.

"ELKHORN" BRAND CHEESE.
Manufactured by
J. L KRAFT & BROS CO.
of New York and Chicago

IMPORTANT TO ALL IMPORTERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, DEALERS, KEEPERS OF RESTAURANTS, CAFES AND OTHERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. L. & I. RAPAPORT, Merchants and Agents of No. 1, Garstin Place, Calcutta and York Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, are the SOLE AGENTS for India, Burmah and Ceylon for the import and sale of "ELKHORN" BRAND CHEESE.

Any person importing or selling, offering for sale or otherwise dealing in "ELKHORN" Brand Cheese, which has not been imported by Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport, or procured through them, will do so in infringement of the rights of Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport which will be rigidly enforced, and any person infringing such rights will be liable to proceedings, either civil or criminal or both.

Dated 29th January, 1918.
LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors,
High Court, Bombay.
Solicitors for Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport. 2126

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHHODDAS MADHAVDAS has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the pension and tax tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Mugbhat Cross Lane, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1390, Old Survey No. 562 and New Survey No. 7608 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 576, Street No. 36 and containing by admeasurement 297 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Gajanan Moreshwar and others, on or towards the West by the property of Mahadeo Krishna Pandare, on or towards the South by the property of Dhakli-bai, daughter of Shantaram Narayan and on or towards the North by the Mugbhat Cross Lane, and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1918.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
2120 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAJI ABDULLA SAYANI, late of Cutch Soonthri Sonara Mahomedan inhabitant, a Goldsmith, residing at Cutch Soontiri, in the territories of His Highness the Rao of Cutch .....Deceased.

IBRAHIM HAJI ABDULLA SAYANI, of Cutch Soonthri Sonara Mahomedan inhabitant, a Goldsmith, at present temporarily residing at Chhas Mohulla, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-sixth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 26th day of January, 1918.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CO.,
2135 Petitioner's Attorneys.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY .....Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed FRAMJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 31st day of July, 1917, and Probate of whose Will with a Codicil thereto having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 3rd day of December, 1917, to FURDOONJEE BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BOMANJEE FRAMJEE B. JEEJEEBHOY, FRAMROSE R. JOSHI and MERWANJEE DHANJIBHOY MERWANJEE JEEJEEBHOY, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned their attorneys at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., the attorneys of the abovenamed Executors.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1918.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
2128 Attorneys for the Executors.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ADAM HAJI HASSAM and ALLI MAHOMAD HAJI HASSAN have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, sale, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kambeker Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 254 7/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward Nos. 2638, 2639, and Street Nos. 230, 232, 234, 240 and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Kambeker Street on the West by the sweepers passage on the North by the property of Haroon Mahomed and on the South by the property of Haji Varaya Talab.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1918.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
2137 Purchaser's Attorneys.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GORDHANDAS JETHABHAI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, trading as a Muccadum, residing at Bazar Gate Street, Fort .....Deceased.

GOMTIBAI, widow of GORDHANDAS JETHABHAI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 13th day of December, 1917.
Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
2133 Petitioners Attorneys.

### IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF OF BELLARY.

ORIGINAL SUIT NO. 564 OF 1916.

Between

The Firm of PREMSOOKDASS HAZARIMUL, by Managing Partner Jai Narayan of Bellary .....Plaintiff.

and

1. SIVANATH MARWADI VAISHNAVA CASTE, trader, resident of Talakote, Bijapur Dt.
2. SURAJMUL, son of Sivanath first defendant, resident of Talekote, Bijapur Dt.,
3. SANKARLAL LAVATI, father's name not known, Vaishnava Marwadi trader, resident of Teligi Bijapur Dt. .....Defendants.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has filed this suit against the defendants for recovery of Rs. 291-4-9 due to the plaintiff on dealings with defendants 1 and 2 the 3rd defendant being a surety for defendants 1 and 2 and whereas the suit is posted to 14th February, 1918, for hearing, the defendants are required to appear in person or by pleader in the said Court at 11 o'clock on 14-2-1918, in answer in the said claim in default of which appearance the suit will be heard ex-parte.

P. GUNDU RAO,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
Bellary, 26th January, 1918. 2125


## AMUSEMENTS.

AT 6-15 **TO-NIGHT** AT 9-45

IS THE NIGHT

THE GREAT GALA NIGHT

# PALACE

OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
GAIETY'S FULL Co.
of
TALENTED ARTISTES
Presents

**TOM MELBOURNE'S**

A NEW LOCAL TOPICAL
REVUE

THE **PASSING SHOW**
THE **PASSING SHOW**

IN
HIGHLY
7 INTERESTING SCENES 7

1. The PASSING SHOW on the MAIDAN
2. Near The "ADVOCATE" OFFICE
3. REN & RENNETS, UNIVERSAL Providers
4. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, MEADOW St.
5. NEAR THE DOCKS,
6. H.M.S. "HORRIBLE" Under sealed orders (Captain EILEEN MELBOURNE)
7. RULE BRITTANIA

**SEE** THE BATTLESHIP IN ACTION

**SEE** THE ATTACK ON THE OIL TANKS

GAIETY THEATRE
SHELLED
THE SEA SERPENT etc. etc.

**Don't miss the**
EXCITEMENT! TEARS!!
LAUGHTER & CHEERS!!
THE FINEST PRODUCTION
OF THIS SEASON.
FULL
2 **Two Hours** 2
DELIGHTFUL
ENTERTAINMENT
OF
NOVELTIES &
ORIGINALITIES
— **NO PICTURES** —

**WANTED CINEMA LOVERS**

to note that we are prepared to undertake private Cinema entertainment in any part of Bombay in a place fitted with electric installation, at Moderate Charges.

All inquiries should be addressed to the Proprietor,
IMPERIAL CINEMA,
1476 Lamington Road.

Goldan Opportunity of Hearing
SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIAN MUSIC
By
**H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's**
Palace Pandit
**Prof. K. Vasudevacharya**
— and —
**Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar**
in the
**Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya**
(ACADEMY OF INDIAN MUSIC.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.
Saturday, 2nd February, 1918, at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)
and
Sunday, 3rd February, 1918, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)
Rates of Tickets:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.

N. B.—Mridangum Matiah Palani, well known expert in Mridang, is specially coming for these concerts.

R. M. BAKRE.
*Manager.*


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AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED HOUSE LAST NIGHT
TO SEE
**DE VILLIERS**
*POT-POURRI PROGRAMME*
A Laugh from Start to Finish yet a bewildering Entertainment.
***HOW DID HE DO IT?***
AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 9-45
**DE VILLIERS**
AT HIS
**Moving Theatre**
**DHOBI TALAO**
FEW MORE NIGHTS ONLY
**DE VILLIERS,**
THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN.
ENOUGH SAID.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Gallery Indians only Ans. 8, and 4.
Children under 10 Half Prices except in As. 4 seats.
Soldiers, & Sailors in uniform, half price in Rs. 3, 2, 1, only.
Plan at **ROSE & Co.**, & at **Moving Theatre**, Dhobi Talao.

**THE EXCELSIOR**
***TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 9-45.***
***3 FINAL EPISODES***
**THE SHIELDING SHADOW**
NEXT SATURDAY 2nd FEB. FOR 3 DAYS ONLY AT 6 & 9-30
SATURDAY 2nd, SUNDAY 3rd, AND MONDAY 4th.
THE NEW INDIAN OFFICIAL WAR FILM
**"THE INDIAN EMPIRE"**
TAKEN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Showing
THE POWER OF INDIA
Loyalty of Indian States. War Work in India. India's Military Part in the War
India's Industrial part in the War
The Greatness of India Unique Scenes of Bombay
**BOMBAY'S GREAT PART IN THE WAR!**
Sole Director for the East: Mr. M. E. BANDMAN.
PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 & 4 ANNAS
One-third of Gross Proceeds remitted to H. M. Government for War Charities.

BOMBAY'S LEADING PICTURE THEATRE
**THE EMPIRE**
**TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10. p. m.**
For the first time on the Empire Screen Pathe's Beautiful Cinema Star
**GLADYS HULETTE**
In a new Gold Rooster Play.
**"MISS NOBODY"**
**Next Saturday, 2nd February, for the first time on a Bombay Screen**
**MATHESON LANG IN THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE"**
Matheson Lang, the famous English Actor, in the Character
of **"SHYLOCK"**, in which he created such a sensation some years ago in Bombay.

**IMPERIAL**
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD. TELEPHONE 2020.
***TO-NIGHT***
4th instalment of
MYSTERY OF THE
**DOUBLE CROSS**
featuring
**MOLLIE KING**
and
**LEON BARRY.**
**PATHE GAZETTE**
Topical.
**ALONG THE RIO GRANDE**
Travel.
**PINCHED**
by
**LONESOME LUKE**
The King of all Comedians
**TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. DAILY.**
**MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p.m.**
*SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW ON EVERY SUNDAY AT 3-30 P.M.*
**POPULAR PRICES.**

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
**EXCELSIOR**
Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld.
In Active Preparation
An Amateur production of Gilbert's and Sullivan's Masterpiece
**"THE MIKADO"**
will take place on the
**13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Feb. at 9-30 p.m.**
50 PERFORMERS 50
The Opera produced by Mr James McGrath.
Plan open at ROSE & CO.
Next Monday 4th Feb. at 10 p. m.

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE** BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.
**TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.**
COL. FRANK
**FILLIS' CIRCUS**
SEVENTH WEEK IN BOMBAY!
A RECORD IN CIRCUS ANNALS.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN BOMBAY.
**TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30**
THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
THE
**MUSICAL SHIRLEYS**
THE FINEST MUSICAL TURN EVER PRESENTED.
CLASSICAL REFINED ARTISTIC.
MELODIOUS AND ENCHANTING STRAINS.
DO NOT MISS THEM—SEASON SHORTLY TERMINATES.
SPECIAL FEATURE TO-NIGHT.
COL. FILLIS WILL INTRODUCE
A COUNTRY-BRED PONY
TRAINED IN THE EXTRAORDINARY PERIOD OF 2 WEEKS ONLY.
PURCHASED FROM MR. T. D. W. GILLESPIE.
OF CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
THURSDAY Jan. 31st & FRIDAY Feb. 1st. BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
THE WILD WEST SKETCH
ENTITLED
**FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY**
SATURDAY and SUNDAY 2 and 3 FEB.
Grand Complimentary Benefits.
TENDERED TO
**F. E. AND MADAME FILLIS**
A COMPILATION OF SELECTED BILL.
ILLUMINATED MATINEES
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AT 5 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.
Night:—Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.
MATINEE—Rs. 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
ANYBODY and EVERYBODY.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO., AND AT THE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-45 p.m.
POPULAR PICTURES.
PATHE GAZETTE.
**"DRAKE'S LOVE STORY."**
**"HONOUR THY FATHER."**
**"DIANA'S DRESS REFORM"**
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8 and 4.

**C. M.**
stands for
CINEMA
**MAJESTIC**
(NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS)
***Opening***
VERY SHORTLY.

**Razors, Scissors, Surgical Instruments etc.,**
**SHARPENED, RESET AND REPAIRED**
*Workmanship guaranteed.*
**KEEN EDGE COMPANY.**
**Cutlers and surgical Instruments Repairers,**
Head office & works, Sankli St., Byculla, BOMBAY.
Branch Office: 275 Hornby Rd. BOMBAY.
*Opp.—Lawrence & Mayo.*


# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

**LIVERPOOL MARKET.**

"REUTER'S TELEGRAM."

Liverpool, Jan. 24th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 3,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 350 |
| " " Sales of East Indian | 5,000 |
| " " Imports | 22,35 |
| Mid. American spot trading value | 25.70 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis | |
| New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | Mar. 30.68, May 30.22, July 29.87, Mar. Not quoted, May 29.15 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | |

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis | 29.70 |

**CLOSING PRICES.**

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| January | 23.65—6 |
| February | 23 38—3 |
| March | 23 23—2 |
| April | 22.72 Nil |
| May | 22.46 +1 |

Old Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 22.21 |
| Jan.-Feb. | 22.11 |
| Feb.-Mar. | 22.02 |
| March-April | 21.93 —15 |
| April-May | 21.85 |
| May-June | 21.77 |
| June-July | 21 69 |

**EGYPTIAN COTTON.**

Liverpool Jan. 25th.

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| January | 28.70 Nil |
| March | 27 80 —10 |
| May | 27.30 |

**ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.**

Liverpool, Jan. 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 17.16 |
| " " Fully Good | 17.53 |
| " " Fine | 17.90 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 18.92 |
| " " " Fully Good | 19.29 |
| " " " Fine | 19.66 |
| " Broach Good | 21.55 |
| " " Fully Good | 21.80 |
| " " Fine | 22.05 |
| " Scinde Good | 17.16 |
| " " Fully Good | 17.53 |
| " " Fine | 17.90 |

Liverpool, Jan. 26th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 17.16 |
| " " Fully Good | 17.53 |
| " " Fine | 17.90 |
| " No. 1 Oomra Good | 18.92 |
| " " " Fully Good | 19.29 |
| " " " Fine | 19.66 |
| " Broach Good | 21.55 |
| " " Fully Good | 21.80 |
| " " Fine | 22.05 |
| " Scinde Good | 17.16 |
| " " Fully Good | 17.53 |
| " " Fine | 17.90 |

**LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.**

London, Jan 25th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export | Nil. |
| " Forwarded | 64,000 |
| " Imports | 37,000 |
| " Stock | 414,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales | 11,000 |

**LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.**

London, Saturday, Jan. 26th.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight | 2,501,000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply | 465,000 |
| East Indian " " | 164,000 |
| American " " | 3,312,000 |
| Other " " | 72,000 |
| Total Sales | 17,000 |
| East Indian Sales | 800 |
| Total Speculation | |
| " Export | |
| East Indian Export | |
| " " Stock | 26,000 |
| " " Forwarded | 16,000 |
| " " Actual Export | |
| " " Imports | |
| " " Speculation | |
| American Afloat | 150,000 |
| East Indian Afloat | 23,000 |
| Total Afloat | 235,000 |

**AMERICAN MARKETS.**

New York, Jan. 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 15,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | Nil |
| " to Continent | 2 000 |
| Futures at New York Mar. | 30.48—37 |
| " " May | 29 98+42 |
| " " July | 29 64+38 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 31.80+15 |
| " at New Orleans | 30.87 Nil |
| Futures at New Orleans Mar. | 29.17+34 |
| " May | 28.88+42 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 9 |
| Demand Bills | 4.75.25 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 37½ |

Bales

| | |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports | |
| " Exports to Great Britain | |
| " " to France and Continent | |
| " " to Japan | 20,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports | 1,377,000 |
| " at Interior Ports | 1,224,000 |

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

The Cotton Markets will be closed every Monday until 25th March inclusive unless the Board orders otherwise.

**MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.**

London, Jan. 25th

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta Value | 595 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 30.

The Liverpool and New York closing cables of Friday, 25th instant, were to hand this morning. The nominal rates for Good Broach were Rs. 601 Exchange and Rs. 604 Association, but during the morning a Japanese house was reported to have bought a line of Good Broach on the latter terms at Rs. 602 and Rs. 603. Owing to to-day being payment day for the January settlement the Marwadi bazaar did not open until 4 p.m., the rate for Good Broach being Rs. 602, and declining to Rs. 598. At Colaba business was done at Rs. 600, and the market closed steady at Rs. 600. Only a small business was done in the bazaar.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little doing.

**QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good M. G. Broach | .. .. | April | 600 |
| Fine M. G. Khaninaon Akola | .. | March | 591 |
| " " Khandesh | .. .. | " | 586 |
| " " Muthia | .. .. | " | 555 |
| " " Bengal | .. .. | " | 574 |
| Fully Good Bengal | .. .. | " | 482 |
| Good Sa-ginned Dharwar | .. | May/June | 619 |
| " M. G. Westerns | .. .. | " | 595 |

## BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

**QUOTATIONS, 30TH JANUARY 1918.**

| Growths. | Super-fine. | Fine. | F G | G d | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengals | 575 | 555 | 505 | 490 | Ready |
| M.G. Sind Punjab | 575 | 560 | 510 | | " |
| M.G. Wardha | | 550 | 530 | | " |
| M. G. Nagpore | | 550 | 530 | | " |
| M.G. Yeotmal | | 540 | | | " |
| M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon | | 535 | | | " |
| M.G. Amraoti | | 530 | | | " |
| M.G. Khamgaon Assia Fair staple | | 535 | 585 | | " |
| M.G. Khandesh | | 605 | 575 | | " |
| M.G. Mathia | | 605 | 570 | | " |
| M.G. Broach | | 615 | 605 | 600 | 1-25 April |

## THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

**Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.**

COLABA, 30th Jan., 1918, at 5 p.m.

| Growths. | Super Fine | Fully Good fine | Good. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengals (M.G.) | 595 | 545 | 495 | 480 Ready |
| Sciade-Punjab (M.G.) | 570 | 555 | 515 | — Ready |
| Khandesh (M.G.) | — | 600 | 575 | — Ready |
| Akola Khamgaon Karanja (M.G.) | — | 620 | 580 | — Ready |
| Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G.) | — | 625 | 605 | — Ready |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.) | — | 630 | 610 | — Ready |
| Yeotmal (M.G.) | — | 635 | 615 | — Ready |
| Nagpore Kamptl (M.G.) | — | 645 | 625 | — Ready |
| Wardha B'ghat (M.G.) | — | — | — | — Ready |
| Broach (M.G.) | — | — | — | 601 1/25th Apl. 18 |
| Mathia (M.G.) | — | 595 | 585 | — Ready |

## * RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 29th January :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | — | — | — | — | 15,672 bales |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | 30,180 cwts |
| Linseed | — | — | — | — | 5,414 " |
| Rape, Rai & Mustard seed, etc. | — | — | — | — | 14 " |
| Gingellyseed | — | — | — | — | 180 " |
| Poppyseed | — | — | — | — | 300 " |
| Groundnuts | — | — | — | — | 1,683 " |
| Castorseed | — | — | — | — | 9 747 " |
| Rice | — | — | — | — | 72,858 M |
| Myrabolams | — | — | — | — | 507 " |
| Cottonseed | — | — | — | — | 5,199 " |
| Mowraseed | — | — | — | — | Nil |
| Gram | — | — | — | — | 6,057 M |
| Jowar | — | — | — | — | 910 " |
| Maize | — | — | — | — | Nil |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | 501 " |

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

## BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 28-11.
Sovereign 17-14.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 59-6.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex-duty 59-8.
Silver 2nd Sett. Ex-duty 59-14.

## EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1 4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1 5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1 5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 212.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 304.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1,929-47.
Ex-warrant 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1,920-1,922. 99-12-0.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Loan dated due 1,936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

## SHARES.

The share market opened firm and there was a sensational rise in Simplexs, Standards, and Fazulbhoy mill shares and a fair amount of business was done. The rise was due chiefly to bears covering sales. At the close there was a slight re-action.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

Standards 2,105, Swan 510, Swadeshi 2,002 8, Simplex 908, Shapurji 140, Pearls 600, New Greats 327 8, Madhavjee 2,390, Laxmi Cotton 1,650, Kohinoor 1,165, Indore Malwa 290, Indian Bleeching 212 8, Finlays 430, Fazuls 870, Davids 632 8, Currimbhoys 432 8, Crescent 272 8, Century 445, Nagpur 2,660, Bombay United 880, and Advance 1,020. Katni Ordinary 302 8, Deferreds 1,585, Tata Ordinary 267 8, and Defeds 1,185, Bombay Tramways 382 8, Bombay Burma 1,665 Bombay Steam 295, and Tata Hydro 1,202 8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,102 8, Swadeshi 2,000, Simplex 905, Shapurji 136 4, Pearls 607 8, Madhavjee 2,400, Davids 630, Currimbhoys 427 8, Crescent 270, Century 447 8, Nagpur 2,665, Advance 1030, Tata Ordy 266 4, Deferreds 1,180, Alcocks 1,175.

## RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.**
(Incorporated in England)

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 26th Jan. 1918.

| | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Jan. 1918. | | |
| G.I.P. Rly | 24,96,200 | 3,60,50,667 |
| A.D.C. Rly | 58,000 | 8,80,757 |
| B.K. Rly | 4,500 | 66,234 |
| C.B. Rly | 7,000 | 85,426 |
| Total | 25,65,700 | 3,71,82,284 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 26th Jan. 1917. | | |
| G.I.P. Rly | 25,78,629 | 3,31,22,718 |
| A.D.C. Rly | 56,934 | 8,39,066 |
| B.K. Rly | 1,567 | 56,838 |
| C.B. Rly | 10,355 | 93,772 |
| Total | 26,49,475 | 3,43,15,895 |
| Inc. or Dec. G.I.P. Rly | —73,479 | +28,27,917 |
| A.D.C. Rly | —1,934 | +42,002 |
| B.K. Rly | —1 067 | +5,496 |
| C.B. Rly | —3,355 | —13,338 |

**Central Provinces Railways.**

| | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Jan 1918 | 15,000 | 2,27,590 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 27th Jan. 1917 | 13,629 | 2,22,518 |
| Increase or Decrease | +2,371 | +5,080 |

**Dhond Baramati Railway.**

| | Total for the week. Rs. | Total to date. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Approximate Earnings for week ending 26th Jan. 1918. | 1,600 | 25,738 |
| Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 26th Jan. 1917. | 1,069 | 13,469 |
| Increase or Decrease | 531 | +7 279 |

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th Nov. 1917.

## INDIAN WAR LOAN.

### RECOGNITION OF SERVICES IN MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Azizuddin Sahib Bahadur, the Collector, held a Durbar for the presentation of certificates in recognition of valuable services in connection with the recent Indian War Loan. The following gentlemen were the recipients of certificates:—Sir Bernard Hunter, who was chairman of the War Loan Committee, Mr. J. H Thonger, Mr. J. Black of the National Bank of India, and Mr. Gordon Beckely.

**BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.**

Bombay, Jan 30th.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cash Certificates | 1,387-4-0 |
| Total up-to-date | 25,54,304-8-0 |

## THE AMERICAN COTTON BALE.

### HIGHER DENSITY URGED.

Howard Elliot, Chairman of the American Railroad's War Board of the Council of National Defence, drew attention in his address before the recent cotton conference in Washington to a circular letter addressed to the presidents of all cotton carrying railroads emphasizing the fact that more efficient loading of cotton offered the most effective method of increasing the available number of freight cars in southern territory. The circular letter in question was prepared by the Commission on Car Service of the American Railway Association, and covers every phase of the subject as it affects railroad transportation of baled cotton. Owing to the pressure upon our space we are unable to quote the full letter, but reproduce the remarks relating to the compressing of the cotton bale to a greater density.

Why are the possibilities of higher condensation not more generally utilized. We are impressed by the extreme importance of this last potentiality, for we are informed by those in practical touch with the situation, including compresses, shippers and railroad men (the president of the Atlantic Compress Co., among others), that higher condensation is no longer an experiment, but it is almost entirely now a question of cost—i.e.: That there are now in practical operation a number of so-called "high density" compresses, which turn out bales which will load 125 to 130 in a standard 36-foot car, as against a maximum of 83, under the old-fashioned process; and that for the sake of saving in ocean rates the shippers themselves are actually paying the compresses 25 cents a bale as a premium for this superior condensation.

The original objection to high density compression is said to have been alleged damage to the fibre, but we are informed that this idea has largely passed away, though it is a fact that more "matting" does occur than with uncompressed bales or under the lesser density, which is somewhat more troublesome to the manufacturer in "picking out" the fleece as it is fed into the machinery; indeed, this "matting" is said to become "caked" when the cotton is green and fresh from the fields where the climate is moist, but does not occur with Texas cotton or fibre which has had a chance to dry out somewhat. The other objections lie in the fact that (a) the process of high density compression takes more time than ordinary compression, and to that extent curtails the capacity of a compress. (b) The cost of installation of a new press or an attachment to an existing press is considerable.

A leading Lancashire spinner who has visited the Cotton States many times and witnessed the gathering, baling and marketing of American cotton states that the "matting" of cotton is due to the use of steam in the process of baling, and if this was discontinued the trouble would not arise.

Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., will resume office as President of the Madras Corporation on return from military duty at Malapuram on the 31st instant.


WIRE, VISIT, WRITE OR P'HONE
**ROY SAMPAT**
FOR
BOSS STOVES,
BOSS OVENS,
**FIRE EXTINGUISHERS,**
SADEE PINS,
BEDSTEADS,
**FIRELESS COOKERS**
JOHNSON'S
CLEANER;
**PREPARED WAX,**
WOOD-DYES,
BLACK-LAK,
**CARBON REMOVER**
GARDEN SWINGS,
WASH STANDS,
**TWO-SEATER METZ MOTOR CAR**
**SHOW ROOMS.**
New Queen's Road,
**BOMBAY.**
*Head Office.* Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.
*Branches.* Kashmir Gate, DELHI, Elph. Street, Camp KARACHI.

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES The most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

DENTAL NOTICE

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.

*Irritation produced by* diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

THEREFORE

KEEP YOUR TEETH IN ORDER.

CONSULT

DR. CARR, D.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICE

107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Oppt. Clock Tower, over French Bank.

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Wines, Stores Provision and General Merchants.

ESTD. 1830.

Treacher's

WELL KNOWN

* * * HEART LABELLED BRANDY

TIP-TOP TEA

KAREWA COFFEE

C. C. C. Specific for Cough, Cold, etc.

BOSS OIL-AIR STOVES IN 1-2-3-4-5 BURNERS ARE ECONOMICAL.

Save Time.

Save Money.

BOSS GLASS DOOR OVENS

Rs. 16—Rs. 25.

BUY AT ONCE

BLUE FLAME TOUCHES COOKING PANS

NO SMOKE

NO SMELL

NO TROUBLE

Particulars From

L. ROY SAMPAT,

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

# HIGH COURT.

## FIRST CRIMINAL SESSION.

### FATAL ASSAULT ON A RENT COLLECTOR.

### ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 8 YEARS' HARD BABOUR.

King Emperor v. Abdul Gafoor Shaikh Chhotoo

(Before Justice Kemp and a Special Jury.)

The accused was charged with the murder of one Fazal Usman alias Dada.

The Hon. the Advocate General with Mr. S. B. Banaji appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the accused.

The facts alleged by the prosecution were that one Chand Piran was the owner of a small bakery situated at Ghoghari Moholla. The bakery was in a hired shop, the landlord's rent-collector being one Fazal Usman alias Dada. Chand Piran left for Poona about the beginning of November 1917, and left one Moosa Yacoob, a friend following the profession of a dyer in charge of the bakery. When Chand Piran left for Poona about Rs. 60 were due from him as arrears of the rent of the bakery. Chand Piran's wife, Noorbi was staying on the premises in which the bakery was situated. After Chand Piran's departure for Poona Fazal Usman pressed Moosa Yacoob to pay up the arrears of rent. On the 15th November Fazal again pressed Moosa to pay up the rent and thereupon Fazal in consultation with Noorbi, decided to close the bakery and on the 17th November they decided to vacate the bakery. On the morning of the 18th Fazal requested Moosa Yacoob to vacate the premises. Moosa thereupon called the accused, who was the brother-in-law of Chand Piran and was staying with him and asked him to remove the things lying in the bakery. The accused thereupon removed the cups and saucers and other things to the upper floor. In the afternoon at about 4-30 or 5 p.m. Fazal Usman again called at the bakery, when he found that the earth and chunnam and brick of the oven had not been cleared. He then called Moosa Yasoob, who was sitting at a tea-shop close by. When Moosa came up Fazal questioned the accused who was in the *bakery why he had not* removed the earth. The accused retorted by saying that he was not the servant of Fazal's father. This enraged Fazal who dealt two blows with his umbrella to the accused. The accused, it was alleged, immediately stabbed Fazal with a knife on his left temple. Fazal fell on the threshold of the bakery and the accused thereupon ran away. Fazal was soon after taken to the hospital. At first only a contused external wound was observed which was dressed. The next day Fazal showed symptoms of paralysis and died on the early morning of the 20th November. After his death a post-mortem was held which revealed a wound which had penetrated four inches deep into the brain. The accused was arrested on the morning of the 20th November hiding in the shop of a faloodawalla. In addition to Moosa Yacoob one Ismail Usman was alleged to have witnessed the stabbing from a timber shop opposite and three other persons sitting in shops near by deposed to having seen the accused running away via Pinjrapole Road and Kazi Street with a knife in his hand. The doctor's evidence was that the wound must have been caused by a shop knife or some other sharp and long instrument and death had resulted in consequence of the wound.

ACCUSED PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

The accused's statement was that as soon as Fazal came to the bakery on the afternoon of the 18th he asked the accused why he had not removed the earth. The accused tried to explain why the earth had not been removed, when Fazal assaulted him with his umbrella and delivered three or four blows. About the time the fourth blow was delivered both the accused and Fazal fell. When the accused rose he found a crowd collected, got frightened and ran away. He denied having stabbed Fazal and said he was innocent.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of "guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in the lesser degree" and recommended the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship, having regard to the jury's recommendation to mercy, sentenced the accused to eight years' rigorous imprisonment.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### WHO IS A LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE?

### IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW.

*(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton)*

Chunilal Harilal and two others

vs.

Bai Mani, daughter of Dolatram Mulji.

This was a second appeal against the decision of Mr. B. C. Kennedy, District Judge of Ahmedabad, who confirmed the order passed by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad and dismissed the appeal.

The facts are briefly these:—One Bai Mani got an injunction decree against Jethalal Mulji and Harilal Mulji owners and occupants of premises adjacent to those occupied by her whereby an injunction was given directing the defendants therein from obstructing Bai Mani or her tenants from going to the tank and privy and going through the Khadki. This was in 1900 and at the time the decree was passed against two of them they were living jointly with the three sons of Harilal Mulji, but these sons were not made parties to the suit. As long as the two were alive they obeyed the decree; but after their death in 1910, there was an obstruction by the sons of Harilal Mulji. Bai Mani, therefore made a fresh application in execution asking the Court to bring on record the sons as legal representatives under Sec. 50 of C.P.C. and execute the decree against the present appellants by ordering them not to restrain the plaintiff (Bai Mani) or her tenants while taking water from the tank, while using the privy and from using the privy and if they did not obey the injunction to enforce the decree by arresting the defendants and also for an order that the defendants might not restrain the plaintiff from acting under the terms of the decree.

A MERELY PERSONAL INJUNCTION.

The District Judge in his judgment observed that the real crux of the case was that our injunction, did not run with the land and was merely personal and could not be enforced against representatives. It was true that an injunction did not run with the land. But the appellant here was not a transferee but representative of judgment debtor. The law was expressed in Section 50 Civil Procedure Code and this applied to decrees giving in injunction (I.L.R. 26 Bom. 280). An injunction decree was never fully satisfied as long as the potentiality of the commission of the wrong existed. Section 50 clause (1) therefore came into operation and the decree could be executed against the appellants. But how and to what extent? Under clause 2 of Section 50 only by attachment and sale of so much of the property of deceased judgment debtor as had come into Appellant's hands and not by the other means specified in order 21 rule 32 (1). This seemed to me deducible from section 50 and to be in accordance with the case quoted above.

JUSTICE BEAMAN'S JUDGMENT.

Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment observed:—

In my opinion the learned Judge below is wrong. Before the present Civil Procedure Code, we had no statutory definition of "legal Representative" such as is now incorporated in it. That being obviously restrictive in cases arising out of the status of members of a joint Hindu family. Section 53 has been enacted in my opinion expressly to enforce one recognized rule of the Hindu law, namely that members of a joint Hindu family may not escape the payment out of the joint family property of any debt incurred and decreed against their father before his death provided that such debt is not tainted by immorality. The only possible ground upon which the respondent's argument could have been put as far as I can see is that Section 53 is generally descriptive and in no sense limitative. If it could be read as denoting every kind of property which might in any circumstances be liable for a decreed debt of a deceased Hindu father in the hands of his descendants or sons as joint family property, then doubtless the property with which we are concerned would fall within that definition. I have already explained that in my opinion the object of the Section is limitative and is intended to give effect to a well known rule of the Hindu law referable to a religious rather than legal sanction which might otherwise have been rendered nugatory by the definition of "legal representative." Upon that view it follows that on the facts before us the present decree could not be executed against the appellants. The suit was brought by the present respondent against her kinsmen who were with the present appellants members of a joint Hindu family. They were the father and uncle respectively, of the present appellants. The suit was for an injunction and the plaintiff must have known perfectly well the constitution of the family. If she had wished to make the present appellants liable, she ought to have impleaded them in that suit. I do not agree with the learned Judge below in his view that it was the duty of the appellants to get themselves upon the record, that they knew of the suit, and having failed to apply to be made defendants, they must be regarded as bound by the decree.

NO CASE FOR ESTOPPEL.

I do not know indeed whether the learned Judge means to carry that portion of his reasoning quite that length but he apparently relies upon an early case in which the same principle was affirmed and that principle in the facts of that case seems to me to have been referable exclusively to estoppel. I do not see that there is any case of estopped here, or that the conclusion, pointed at, if not definitely stated, by the learned Judge below is sound in law. Now the result of the suit was that the plaintiff obtained an injunction against the father and uncle of the present appellants. Both the father and uncle have since died. The plaintiff has mortgaged the property and is seeking execution in the interest of her mortgagee. The appellants resisted the execution on the ground that they were not parties to the suit in which the decree had been obtained; nor were they in any sense legal representatives or heirs of their deceased father and uncle within the meaning of Section 50 of the present code. In my opinion both those contentions are valid and ought to have been upheld. On no construction of the words "legal representative" can members of a joint Hindu family be brought within the definition now contained in our statute. Neither in my opinion were they parties by a very strange construction to the suit in which the decree was obtained. Nor do I think that the result, I have reached, occasions any hardship or, injustice. If the respondent is obliged to bring a separate suit for injunction, she has only herself to thank; and in any event as soon as the house was sold as it might be any day, presumably she would, if the purchaser challenged her rights, be driven to a fresh suit after every such transfer. Here, however, she might have avoided the present additional delay and expense by impleading all the members of the joint family at the time she elected to sue only two of them. I think the Darkhast ought to have been struck off against the present appellants and no execution given her against them and I would so order.

JUSTICE HEATON CONCURS.

Justice Heaton in concurring with his learned colleague observed:—"I agree. The point in dispute is a very easy one to state though not, so easy, possibly, to decide. A decretal injunction was obtained against two brothers, who together with the sons of one of them, formed a Hindu joint family. On the death of the two brothers who alone out of the family were parties to the suit, the plaintiff—decree holder sought to enforce the injunction against the sons of one of those brothers. The decree holder justified his right to do this on the ground, the only possible ground that he could take, that the sons were the legal representatives of the persons against whom the decree was obtained. There is a definition of the expression "legal representative" in the Code of Civil Procedure. The sons here certainly do not fall within the meaning of that definition. They do not in law represent the estate of a deceased person and they are not persons on whom has devolved the estate of a person sued in a representative character. So long as they do not come within the definition of "legal representative," then of course it is futile for the decree holder to refer to Section 50 or Section 52 of the Code. But it is argued that Section 53 gives to the decree-holder in this case a legal right to enforce the injunction against the sons of the brother; and that might be so if Section 53 were purely descriptive of the kind of property which was deemed to be property of the deceased which has come to the hands of the sons or other descendants as their legal representatives. If that Section were purely descriptive and not limitative, then there would be force in the contention I am considering. But I think it is limitative as well as descriptive, for if it were purely descriptive it would run in this way:—"For the purposes of Section 50 and Section 52 the property of sons and other descendants which would be liable under the Hindu law for the payment of the debt of a deceased ancestor, in respect of which a decree had been passed shall be deemed" etc. A comparison of the rendering of the Section which I have suggested with the actual wording of the Section will bring out very clearly the distinction which I am here seeking to point out.

APPEAL ALLOWED WITH COSTS.

The conclusion I have come to is identical with that stated by my learned brother. We have in the course of the argument been referred to a considerable number of cases of which Amar Chandra Kundu v. Schak Chand Chowdhury reported in I.L.R. 34 Cal. 642 is an instance. It is an interesting instance for this reason that it indicates quite clearly the kind of difficulty which the new provision in the Code is intended to overcome. The new provision which I have alluded it is Section 53. But seeing that this new provision has been incorporated in the Code, we have to determine the law from a consideration of that provision and not as we have been invited to do from a consideration of the decisions which were given before the law was changed. In this Calcutta case, to which I have referred, there is a very imposing array of cases collected which no doubt illustrate the difficulties which then existed, but which in my opinion do not go any way whatever towards solving the difficulty with which we are now confronted when we have to ascertain the meaning of that which was enacted for the first time in the year 1908. We allow the appeal with all costs and dismiss the darkhast with all costs."

Mr. Sudravadan N. Mehta with Mr. Manilal K. Thakore appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Nandvadenram K. Mehta appeared for the respondent.

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In the Bengal National Bank case, in which Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, the Maharaja of Durbhanga and six others are defendants, the plaintiff Banks, with the permission of Mr. Justice Chaudhari, withdrew their case against Mr. Basu and two others. The suit will now proceed against the Maharaja of Darbhanga and four other defendants.

# CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 31ST OF JANUARY, 1918.

## BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

### SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

### LONG CAUSES.

830-17—Rustomji & G. Bai Manjulabai widow v. Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri and anr. D J-Mantri. Part Heard.

102-17—Madh K and Ch Magbji Ramdas and anr v Cooverji Madan Purnanand and Co.

## BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

### FOR DISMISSAL.

881-17—Dikshit Dh & P. Haji Gulam Husain Mithwani v. Girdharlal Jesingdas. Ard H D & Co.

### FOR VARYING DECREE AND FOR CONSENT ORDER.

1029-13—Tyabji D & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Benkorebai & ors. Madh K & C, Mirza M & M.

### FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

1038-17—Hiralal and Co., Ramchandra Juggonath v. The G I P Railway Co., Little & Co., Part Heard.

### SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1-09-16—Craigie B & C. Messrs Ramchandra Deo v. Vishwanath Vinayak Rathak. Judah & Solomon.

### LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G and Co., Balchand Oggarchand a firm v Gopi Kisson Madon Gopal Khand L and M, Issues settled 14-9-17.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peter William Monie Muni Comnr. v The Revd Robert Scott Mirza M and M.

811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co.

909-17—*Mulla and* M Fatmabai Widow v Ebrahim Moledina Captain and V.

710-17—Tyabjee D and Co Bai Mani Widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors Ardeshir H D and Co Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji R and D.

119-17 Merwanji K and Co Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M Crawford Band Co.

754-17—Kanga and S Rehmatbai Widow v Bhimaji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v The Same Tyabji D and Co.

## SMALL CAUSES COURT.

### SALE OF GOODS "TO ARRIVE."

Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed Akil v. R. S. Forage.

The plaintiffs in this suit had purchased from the defendant on 27th December, 1916, 100 bags of Loaf Sugar "to arrive" per s. s. Aronda and the contract stated the price to be "Rs. 43 per cwt., C.I.F. terms," which was paid in full to the defendant on 12th January, 1917. The defendant passed, on payment, a delivery order to the plaintiff for 100 bags, out of which the plaintiff was able to get delivery of only 96 bags as four had been short landed. The suit was filed for a refund of the value of four bags short delivered. On behalf of the defendant it was contended that the contract being on C.I.F. terms, he was not responsible for the delivery of any goods and that he was discharged from all liability under the contract on delivery of the usual shipping documents. In answer to this plea the plaintiffs stated that the incidents of a C.I.F. contract would only apply in the case of goods "to be shipped" pursuant to the contract and not where the goods were already on the high seas and purchased "to arrive." The Acting Fourth Judge in upholding the plaintiff's contention, observed that the contract in suit was not one for shipping goods on C.I.F. terms. The words C.I.F. used in the contract only indicated the basis on which the price was to be charged and were not descriptive of the nature of the contract as the goods were sold "to arrive." Even assuming that it was a C.I.F. contract in the strict sense of the term, the defendant had failed to make out that he had delivered the necessary documents. It was agreed that plaintiffs having accepted the Delivery Order they should be deemed to have waived a tender of the essential documents. But after all the Delivery Order was only a conditional acceptance as it was always necessary to have goods in stock at the back of the order. It was lastly argued for defendant that plaintiff not having taken delivery within seven days the defendant was entirely absolved from all liability under the terms of the Invoice. This provision pre-supposed the existence of the full number of bags and therefore was inapplicable to the facts of the present case. There being only 96 bags available for delivery the defendant was bound to account to the plaintiffs the proportionate price. The claim was accordingly decreed with costs.

### "TRESPASS AND INSULTING LANGUAGE."

### ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, yesterday, Mr. Henry Richards appeared in answer to a charge of trespass and using insulting language preferred against him by Mr. William Charles Smith. Mr. P. Godinho appeared for the complainant, while Mr. T. T. Farekh defended the accused.

The complainant said he was proprietor of the firm of William Charles and Company, house decorators and manufacturers of wall paints and oils. The accused was formerly in his service whom he had taken up out of pity. About year ago the complainant alleged he (the complainant) dismissed the accused, who then set up a similar business and had since been interfering with the complainant's business by endeavouring to get at his customers with whom he became acquainted during the course of his service with the complainant. On Sunday, the 13th, the complainant had occasion to go to his godown, when he saw the accused examining his tins and drums. The accused made no reply to his enquiry as to what he was doing and would not leave the premises though he asked him to. He then insulted the complainant on the public road, saying he had picked him up three times from the gutter. He (the accused) further said he (the complainant) was a "marwali," and used other very filthy words.

MAN WHITE-WASHED.

The accused said he had never been to the complainant's godown. On the day in question he went to occupy a flat in the premises where the complainant lived. He did not use any filthy or abusive language, but told the complainant not to interfere with him as he had got a room up there and was paying rent for it, that the complainant had no business to interfere with him at all, and asked him "to behave as a gentleman and not like a loafer." Then the accused was going downstairs and grumbling, when the complainant chucked some water on him. The complainant pushed him downstairs a second time on his attempting to go to his room. Some of his furniture was broken. The complainant would not allow him to go up and threw some "chunam" at him, white-washing him from head to foot.

THE SENTENCE.

The Magistrate said he had found from the evidence that the accused went into the complainant's godown, which amounted to trespass, and that the accused gave some cheeky reply and the complainant lost his temper and pushed him out. It had also come out in the evidence that the complainant had taken the law very much in his own hands, which he had no right to do. He had first thrown water and subsequently "chunam" at the accused. Taking these facts into consideration, the Magistrate sentenced the accused to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Re. 1 on each charge.

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THUURSDAY, FRIDAY:—8 a.m. to p m., and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

SATURDAY:—8 a.m., to 11 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Sir Jagadish Bose's Lecture on Plant Autographs and their Revelations, His Excellency the Governor presiding, Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, 6 p.m.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 1.

Annual General Meeting of Lady Willingdon Scheme, Corporation Hall, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

Musical Concert at Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 Government of India War Films, "The Indian Empire".
Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.

SUNDAY, Feb. 3.

Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 War Film, "The Indian Empire."

MONDAY, Feb. 4.

Lady Willingdon opens Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.
Excelsior Theatre: At 6 and 9-30 War Film "The Indian Empire."
Exemption Tribunal meets, Town Hall, 11 a.m

## AMUSEMENTS.

### TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. New Comedy "Jerry Built."
Palace of Varieties: Charmin-E-Tta, Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Roa 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 8-45 8-30, and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

## POONA RIFLES.

POONA, Jan. 30.

PART I.

138 Rifle Meeting.—The Rifle Range is allotted for the Annual Rifle Meeting as under:—

On Classification Range.

Wednesday, 30-1-1918, at 7-30 a.m., Match XI.

On Field Firing Range.

Thursday, 31-1-1918, at 7-30 a.m., Matches III and XII.

139 Drill and Instruction.—Friday, 1st February, 1918:—

Parade, 8-30 to 10-30 p.m., "A" and "B" Companies. (Reserves 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.). Dress, Drill Order, Grey Shirts (Night operations).

140 Lecture.—A lecture will be given by Major Pott, D.S.O., on Wednesday, 30th January, 1918, at the Divisional Library, Poona, at 6-30 p.m.

Subject:—"Battle of Wytschete-Messines Ridge."

PART II.

141 Extract.—The following extract from Station Orders, dated 29th January, 1918, is republished for information:—

"Discipline Bounds, 133. The Lady Willingdon Soldiers' Club, Koregaon Road, is placed out of bounds to all Troops from today's date, on account of the prevalence of plague.

142 Transfer.—The following transfer is made with effect from this date:—

No. 719 Pte. D. B. Dalal is transferred from "A" to "B" Company.

143 Leave.—The undermentioned are granted leave of absence for the period stated against their names:—

No. 287 Pte. F. Manning, "A" Company, from 28-1-1918 to 28-2-1918.

No. 233 Sergt. C. S. Brown, "B" Company, from 1-2-1918 to 31-3-1918.

No. 419 Pte. M. N. Gubba, Sholapur Dett., from 31-1-1918 to 15-2-1918.

No. 341 Pte. V. J. Kabraji, "B" Company, from 2-2-1918 to 7-2-1918.

144 Reinforcements.—Reference Divisional Order No. 194, dated 28th January, 1918. Members of the Corps who are desirous of employment Overseas as Clerks with the Director of Labour, Director of Railways, etc., those who have knowledge of accounts, typewriting, shorthand. Only Medical Category "A" or "B" should apply to the Adjutant at once.

145 Rifle Meeting.—The following is the result of Match IX (Col. Khambatta's Competition) fired on Tuesday 29th January, 1918:—

Merit 1st. "B" Company, Sergt. Brisley's Team, Rs. 60.

Merit 2nd. "A" Company, C. Q. M. S. Master's Team, Rs. 30.

Merit 3rd. "B" Company, Lance.-Corporal Watchmaker's Team, Rs. 12.

146 Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following acting promotions in "C" Company (Kurduwadi Detachment):—

No. 602 Lance.-Corpl. Woods D. P., to be Acting Corporal.

No. 605 Private Daubeny E. C., to be Acting Lance.-Corporal.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Capt.,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

## BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regt., will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

## ANTONY DE SOUZA'S SCHOOL,

The annual sports of the Antonio de Souza's School, Byculla, will be held on Sunday, the 3rd February, at 3-30 p.m., in the School compound.

## DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The annual social gathering of the students of Davar's College of Commerce and Law will be held on Sunday afternoon, the 3rd proximo, at Jehangir Baug, opposite the Main Gate of Veterinary College, Government Road, Parel, when Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

## "MR. MONTAGU'S MISSION."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Syud Hossain, on "Mr. Montagu's Mission," in the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi, at 6-30 p.m. on Friday, the 1st of February.

## REFORM OF SADHUS.

A public meeting will be held at Sir Mangaldas Hall, Girgaum Back Road, on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), to adopt certain resolutions on the reform and training of Sadhus to be forwarded to the Fourth All-India Hindu Conference, to be held at Prayag (Allahabad). His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya of Karaveer Peeth will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

# BOMBAY RACING.

## 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

## HANDICAPS.

**(To be run on Saturday, 2nd February, 1918.)**

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

Kiltoi 9 12; Politian 9-10; One 9-8; Roi d'Ecosse 9-7; Silver Balm 9-2; Thunder 9-0; Calder Vale 8-12; Brendan 8-8; Matchlock 8-2; Summer Thyme 8-0; Giacomi 7-12; Royal Ambition 7-9; Screamer 7-6; Spenser 7-5; Caryanda 7-6.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (Straight.)

Forfeit Lass 9-12; Bunty 9-4; Waynflete 9-4; Fire Finch 9-2; Kenilworth 9-0; St. Vagrant 8-9; Tollenda' 8-6; County Cricket 8-5; Weyhill 8-4; Dolphinton 8-2; Glass Rock 8-2; Binfield Grove 7-13; Merry Mabel 7-10; Dorian 7-9; Bedspread 7-8; Bellicose 7-6; Vital 7-4; Cheriton 7-4 Dollet 7-4.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Cyanite 9-7; Caryanda 9-1; Dress 8-12; Sun Umbrella 8-12; Footman 8-10; Little Nan 8-9; Nordennis 8-7; Athlete 8-6; Gipsy's Advice 8-3; Margreen 8-2; Kim III 8-2; Gladiator 8-1; Dorian 7-11; Lady Muriel 7-11; Bedspread 7-8; Somali 7-5; Dunskey 7-5; Royal Band 7 1.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Our Day 9-7; Rueful 9-7; Bright Bird 9-4; Wavelet's Dupe 9-2; M'Dame 8-9; Glad Rags 8-1; Hunyadi 8-0; Kit Grey Leg 7-8; Saunterer 7-6; Flotelle 7-5; Decorum 7-4; Sarfaraz 6-7; Bally Apple 6-7.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Haven of Rest 9-8; Memento 9-7; Dyna 9-1; Spearwood 8-13; Drill Mistress 8-12; Lady James 8-11; Penny Pie 8-10; Enchantment 8-9; Andoversford 8-7; Mousme 8-5; Hoppner 8-4; Motor Wrap 8-4; Madrina 8-4; Fine Trout 8-4; Taxi Girl 8-2; Symptoms 8-2; Birthday Clothes 8-2; Flotelle 7-11; Wise Thrush 7-10; Cauldron 7-4; Pink Flannel 7-3; Arras 7-0; Torsen 6-7.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Mohsel 9-12; Ajmer 9-3; Nassau 9-3; Lord Roseberry 8-3; Investment 9-1; Najdi 9-0; Oxford 9-0; Morning Light 8-13; Longboat 8-11; Black Ivory 8-10; Rose Hill 8-10; Arrow 8-9; Bluey Lee 8-9; Good Luck 8-7; Bayonet 8-3; Powerful 8-3; Ata Allah 8-2; Equator 8-2; Full House 8-1; Justice 8-1; Makbul 7-12; Bhookhri 7-12; Edward 7-12; Pacific 7-10; Natal 7-10; Collector 7-9.

THE PAREL PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

Safi 9-5; Raven 9-4; Balloon 9-3; Cingalee 9-3; Shailan 9-2; The Knut 9-0; Duhallow 9-0; Good Morning 8-13; Agonuta 8-12; Adil 8-11; Victor 8-10; Resold 8-10; Contest 8-8; Mid Day 8-7; Dolphin 8-7; Devildom 8-7; Ikbal 8-6; Outfit 8-6; Financier 8-6; Hudban 8-5; Shimran 8-5; Rage 8-3; Legislator 8-3; Quantity 8-3; Paradise 8-3; Salim 8-2; Tawakul 8-1; Boxer 8-0; Elysia 7-13; Aurangazeb 7-13; Vanguard 7-10; Brave Boy 7-9; Royalist 7-9; Tasmania 7-9; Britannia 7-8; Muckdunia 7-5; Talmoor 7-5; Rajputana 7-5; Panama 7-5; Royal Standard 7-4; Viking 7-1; Competition 7-0; Investor 7-0; Barjora 6-13; Ormuz 6-13; Akbar 6-12; Reformer 6-11; Mid Air 6-11; Shabash 6-10.

Forfeits for the above races due, if not struck out by 4 p.m. to-day, Thursday 31st January 1918.

# BIG MEETINGS.

## FINAL ENTRIES.

**1st Day Saturday, 9th February 1918.**

THE BOMBAY CITY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ mies.

1st Entries 11.

Mrs. Walen's ch e g One 5 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' rn g a h Red Quill 5 years
Mr J Merven's b e g Dersingham aged.

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs 65 yards.

1st Entries 25.

Mr C N Wadia's b e h Mazboot aged.
Mr. M Goculdass' ch n am g Forward III aged.

THE IMPORTER'S PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 14.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 5 years
THE DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 13.

Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's g a h Balloon 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½ aged.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity 14-0, 3 years.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

1st Entries 61.

Mr. Wilton Bartlett's ch a h Compradore, 14-0.

**2nd Day, Wednesday, 13th February 1918.**

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

1st Entries 23.

Mr Frank's br e m Bellicose 4 years.
Mr. Hammond's br e h Kenilworth 5 years.
Mr Summer's b e m Vital aged.
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e h Evett aged.
Mr J Murphy's b e g Dollet 6 years.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 24.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 5 years.
Mr. Summer's b e h Sun Umbrella 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartlett's ch e g Bedtime aged.
Mr Wilton Bartlett's ch n am m Santa Barbara aged.
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e h Evett aged.
Mr J Murphy's b e g Dollet 6 years.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 17.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ch e g Wavelet's Dupe aged.
Mr N Begmahomed's b e m M'Dame 5 years.
Mr Summer's b e m Flotelle 4 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartlett's ch e g Sungrebe 6 years
Mr Wilton Bartlett's b e m Falcon Queen aged.
Mr. M Goculdass' b e m Symptoms 14-1 5 years.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1¼ miles

1st Entries 15.

Mr. Noble's g a h Morning Light aged.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's g a h Balloon 4 years.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II aged.
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Singer 13-3½ aged.
Messrs. Dara Cowasji and A A Begmahomed's b a h Red Cross 13-3½ aged.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 45.

Mr. M Goculdass' b a h Royal Court 6 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartlett's ch a h Compradore 14-0 aged.
Major Sir G Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow, aged.
Major Sir G Beaumont and Major Prior's g a h Full Moon 13-3 aged.

**3rd Day, Saturday, 16th February, 1918.**

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 29.

Messrs. J Stewart and Guthrie's b e m Tootsie 5 years.
Mrs. Ainsworth's ch e m Little Nan 4 years.
Mrs G E D Langley's ch e m Caryanda 5 years.
Mr. Wilton Bartlett's b aus g St. Andrews, aged.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' b e g Pastime aged.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' rn g e h Red Quill 5 years.
Mr. J. L Ainsworth's b e m Carpentia 6 years
Mr. K Shinde's bl e h Black Walnut aged.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

1st Entries 22.

Mr J L Ainsworth's b e h Radiant aged.
Mr Downes' ch e g Tollendal aged.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 18.

Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 5 years.
Mr M Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator 6 years.
Mr Summers' b e h Sun Umbrella 6 years.
Mr Wilton Bartlett's' ch e g Bed-time aged.
Mr Wilton Bartlett's' ch n am m Santa Barbara aged.
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e h Evett aged.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 27.

Mr Frank's br e m Bellicose 4 years.
Mr Hammond's br e h Kenilworth 5 years.
Mr Summers' b e m Vital aged.
Mr Wilton Bartlets' ch e g Bed-time aged.
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e h Evett aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel aged.

THE GATWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 29.

M rN Begmahomed's b e m M'Dame 5 years.
Mr Summers' b e m Torsen 4 years.
Mr Summers' b e m Flotelle 4 years.
Mr Wilton Bartlett's ch e g Sungrebe 6 years.
Messrs R D Sethna and A W Essa's b ch h Sugar Cane 4 years.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Symptoms 14-1 5 years.
Mr Pitt's ch e m Cauldron 5 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' b or e m Balira 4 years.
Mr Armoury's b e m Pink Flannel 4 years.

THE GAYA PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 28.

Mr J K Irani's g a h Excelsior aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khn's g a h Aurora 6 years.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 years.

1st Entries 27.

Mr Wilton Bartlett's ch a h Compradore 14-0.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish 13-3.

**4th Day, Wednesday, 20th February, 1918.**

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 30.

Mr Wilton Batleet's b aus g St Andrews aged.
Mr Wilton Bartlett's ch n am m Santa Barbara aged.
Mr T M Thadeus' rn g e h Red Quill 5 years.

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 22.

Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 5 years.
Mr Summers' b e h Sun Umbrella 6 years.
Mr Wilton Bartlett's ch e g Bed-time aged.
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e h Evett aged.
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Dress 5 years.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

1st Entries 22.

Mr Franks br e m Bellicose 4 years .
Mr Hammond's br e h Kenilworth 5 years.
Mr Summers' b e m Vital aged.
Mr J Murphy's b e h Dollet 6 years.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 16.

Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's ch e g Wavelets Dupe aged.
Mr N Begmahomed's b e m M'Dame 5 years.
Mr Summers' b e m Flotelle 4 years.
Mr Willton Bartleet's b e m Falcon Queen aged.
Mr Wilton Bartleets ch e g Sungrebe 6 years.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Symptoms 14-1 5 years.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 31.

Messrs Mubarak and A K Essa's g a h Dartmoor 13-3½ 4 years.
Mr Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Zuheir 5 years.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II aged.

THE DOMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 67.

Mr Hammond's g a h Devildom 5 years
Mr Wilton Bartleet's ch a h Compradore 14-0 aged.
Mr Amritlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Oxford aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora 6 years.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Sunflower 3 years.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector aged.
Major Ikbal Mahomed Khan's g a h Ikbal 4 years.
Major Sir G Beaumont's ch a g Duhallow aged.
Major Sir G Beaumont and Major Prior's g a h Full Moon 13-3 aged.

**5th Day, Saturday, 23rd February, 1918.**

THE BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—Distance 1¼ Miles.

1st Entries 26.

Messrs J Stewart and Guthrie's ch e h Roi D'Ecosse 5 years.
Mr Summers' b e h Sun Umbrella 6 years.
Mr Wilton Bartleet's b an s g Andrews aged.
Mr Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara aged.
Mr T M Thaddeus' rn g e h Red Quill 5 years.
Mr R R S's b e g Kinsale 5 years.
Mr Heath's br e h Royal Band 5 years.

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 22.

Mr M Goculdass' ch n am g Forward III aged.

THE STAND PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

1st Entries 17.

Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m Somali 5 years.
Mr M Goculdass' ch eg Gladiator 6 years.
Mr Summers' b e h Sun Umbrella 6 years.
Mr Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Bed-time aged.
Mr Wilton Bartleet's ch n am m Santa Barbara aged.
Mr T M Thaddeus' ch e h St Bawn 4 years.

THE VELLARD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

1st Entries 29.

Mr Frank's br e m Bellicose 4 years.
Mr Hammond's br e h Kennilworth 5 years.
Mr Summers' b e m Vital aged.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs straight.

1st Entries 27.

Mr N Begmahomed's b e m M'Dame 5 years.
Mr Summers' b e m Torsen 4 years.
Mr Summers' b e m Flotelle 4 years.
Mr Wilton Bartleet's ch e g Sungrebe 6 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' br e g Watch Tower aged.
Messrs R D Setha and A W Essa's b ch h Sugar Cane 4 years.
Mr M Goculdass' b e m Symptome 14-1 5 years.
Mr J Merven and Capt Bauvet's b e m Mousme 4 years.
Mr T M Thaddeus' b or e m Balira 4 years.
Mr Armoury's b e m Pink Flannel 4 years.
Mr Toogood's b e m Loch D 3 years.
H H Maharaja of Gwalior's ch e m Little Eve 3 years.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 34.

Mr Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's ch a h Zuheir 5 years.
Mr Hammond's ch a h Durban 13-3 aged.
Mr Wilton Bartleet's ch a h Compradore 14-0 aged.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish II aged.
Mr Amritlal D Vakil's ch a h Victor aged.

THE TOWN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

1st Entries 25.

Mr Wilton Bartleet's ch a h Compradore 14-0.
Genl Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch a h Marmora 14-0.

## LUCKNOW RACES,

**(From our Correspondent.)**

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

The following are the acceptances for to-morrow's races:—

LUCKNOW HURDLES. Distance—1¼ miles over 6 flights.

Bodenham, 11-13; Turbulent, 11-0; Monsoon, 10-3; Glenlyon, 10-0; Benak, 9-13; and Speedy Boy, 9-8.

STEWARD'S PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Necessity, 9-10; Loch Leven, 8-3; Ruedisea, 8-1; Mayfly IV, 8-0; Urvashi, 7-1; Diana, 7-1; and Hookoo, 6-7.

JEHANGERABAD PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Lady Bunny, 10-10; Sea Lad, 9-9; Amalgam, 8-13; Maud, 8-10; Isabel, 7-9; Token, 7-5; Lady Malwood, 6-10; and The Other, 6-7.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

Sultan, 10-7; The Winner, 9-7; Sun Spot, 9-2; Lightning, 9-10; German Silver, 8-9; Tagalie, 7-13; Mount Pleasant, 7-10; Peshwa, 7-5; Selim, 7-4; Searchlight, 7-3; Mubrook, 7-3; Newmarket, 7-2; Gainda, 7-0; and Pharoah, 6-8.

GWALIOR CUP. Distance—7 furlongs.

Bosslee, 9-12; May Boy, 9-12; Eagle's Nest, 8-5; L. Avenir, 8-0; Short Skirt, 7-7; and Talcum, 7-2.

PRODUCE HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

R. G., 9-12; Major-General, 9-2; Wee Lad, 8-12; House Mad, 8-5; Ismailia, 8-0; Amphiaryan, 7-13; Ooma, 7-7; Attanta, 7-0; and Red Virgin, 6-0.

## THE TOTALISATOR

**To the Editor of "The Chronicle."**

Sir,—I have read the explanation offered by Mr. J. Reynolds, the Secretary of Western India Turf Club for place dividends and also the example given for dead heats. I notice that the takings on the placed horses is deducted and according to the method employed Rs. 10 is deducted from the total net sum invested, which amounts to deducting gross from net, and the working makes a considerable difference in the dividends declared by this method and the one I submit which I consider to be the correct method to employ. The 10 per cent deduction while reducing the total takings also reduces the value of the tickets from Rs. 10 to Rs. 9 therefore the sum to be deducted is Rs. 9 and not Rs. 10.

In the early days of the totalizator I have noticed that on a particular horse no tickets were sold on the Win Tote and as there were no ticket holders to receive dividends, the other ticket holders were refunded Rs. 9 on each ticket. This supports my method of valuing the tickets at Rs. 9.—Yours, etc.

WATCH DOG.

Bombay, Jan. 30.

## LAWN TENNIS.

### MANYAL CUP MATCH.

The result of the play yesterday was as follows:—Mr. W. Irwin beat Mr. A. E. Kibblewhite, 6—2, 3—6, 6—3.

The following match will be played to-day:—Mr. E. G. Montgomery vs Mr. J. M. Mathews.

## CONDER OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following was the result of the matches played, yesterday:—

Mr. J. Merwanji and Mr. M. Merwanji beat Mr. J. B. Chothia and Mr. Talyarkhan, 6—0, 6—0; Mr. R. Naronha and K. J. Bhaonani beat Mr. K. A. Krishna and Mr. D. A. Wanjikar, 6—4, 6—4.

The following games will be played to-day:—Mr. A. K. M. Rao and Mr. A. N. Other vs Mr. G. Liladhar and Mr. G. L. Merchant; Mr. M. C. Gujar and Mr. M. R. Gwaini vs Mr. R. Morarji and Mr. C. G. Sunder Rao.

## WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

Entries for the above Tournament close on Monday, the 4th of February. The draw will take place on Tuesday, the 5th of February, at 6-45 p.m. Competitors are invited to be present should they desire to do so. Play will commence on Saturday, the 9th February, and the matches for each day will be published. The courts at Queen's Road will be open for practice by competitors on the 7th and 8th February.

## POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

In the semi-finals of the Poona Open Hockey Tournaments, the Poona Volunteer Rifles Club, who had been successful against two teams in Poona, had to force on Tuesday, a strong combination of players of the Rangers Club of Bombay. The visitors were expected to show a good game and the expectations were not misplaced. The game was very interesting from start to finish and both sides showed their skill in the powers of attack and defence. However, the visitors proved too strong for their opponents and won the match by three goals to nil.

## SIR J. C. BOSE'S LECTURE AT UNIVERSITY.

Dr. Sir J. C. Bose will deliver a lecture this evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay University when his Excellency the Governor will preside. Admission will be by tickets issued by the Vice-Chancellor.

## STUDENTS AND SOCIAL SERVICE.

### ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE COVERNTON SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

All Elphinstonians, past and present, as also the general public will welcome the news of the foundation of the above League in the Elphinstone College. The League has been fittingly named after the Principal, who has been unanimously elected the first and the only Honorary Patron of the League in recognition of the interest taken by him in the well-being of the students. The educational value of such a Society cannot be overstated. The objects of the League are:—

(a) To promote social intercourse among the students of the College, past and present.

(b) To render material assistance to poor and deserving students, whether belonging to the College or not.

(c) To help the education of the masses by means of night schools, Sunday classes, public lectures in the Vernaculars, etc.

(d) To hold classes and work by other means for the promotion of female education.

(e) To give help to the sick, the wounded and the helpless by visiting hospitals, doing Ambulance work, etc.

(f) To promote temperance and care of sanitation, especially among the backward classes.

(g) To collect and spread among members information about existing social evils and the means of remedying them.

(h) To prevent cruelty to animals, and

(i) To do any other kind of work that may be conducive to social service.

As a substantial step to achieve these objects, the following five Sub-Committees for the actual work of the League, over and above the Managing Committee, have been formed:—

(1) The Poor Students' Aid Sub-Committee.
(2) The Schools Sub-Committee.
(3) The Hospital Sub-Committee.
(4) The Temperance and Sanitation Sub-Committee.
(5) The Excursion Sub-Committee.

The Managing Committee of the League is thoroughly representative, including the members of the staff and students, past and present, of all communities. Professor A. C. Farran is the President, Professor A. C. L. Wilkinson, the Treasurer, and Professors C. J. Sisson and D. D. Kanga are Vice-Presidents. Messrs. M. M. Gidwani (Lecturer) and R. H. Kolsavala are the first Joint Honorary Secretaries. There are three classes of membership of the League. The annual subscription for the first class membership is Rs. 4, for the second class membership is Re. 1, and for the third class membership is annas 4 only. A person paying a sum of Rs. 50 becomes a life-member of the League. A donation of Rs. 1,000 or more entitles a person to be recommended by the Managing Committee for the election of a patron of the League. It is hoped that all Elphinstonians, past and present, will look upon this League with pride and help its progress as far as lies in their power, at least by giving handsome donations or joining it. Further particulars can be obtained by application to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, the Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League, Bombay.

## MATUNGA LOOT.

### RESIDENTS ASK FOR MORE POLICE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Commissioner of Police on behalf of the Matunga Residents' Association.

To

The Police Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by my Managing Committee to address you as follows:—

On Friday afternoon a large number of workmen of the G. I. P. Railway shops at Matunga looted several shops in the Bazar at Matunga, when there were only a few policemen present who could do nothing against heavy odds. Extra police came in only after the men had returned to the workshops. The looting was repeated in the evening after the workshops closed for the day when several fire-wood shops were looted and in the presence of the ordinary police, who were however helpless and who could not interfere as they were not sure of receiving reinforcement in time. The extra police came after a time, when a part of the loot had already taken place. On Saturday some extra police were stationed but yesterday the police arrangements were not satisfactory, only the ordinary police (which consisted of sepoys only) doing duty. These circumstances have not induced confidence in the shop-keepers in the market and all the grain shops and sweetmeat shops and bidi shops have remained closed since Friday last, the other shops doing some business with half-closed doors. The residents of the locality have also been feeling very uneasy and the least alarm puts them in fear.

The workshops give employment to 4,000 to 5,000 persons who crowd the bazar and the vicinity of Matunga three times a day in the morning, afternoon and evening, and it is apprehended that something serious might take place at any moment if a few even of these men get infuriated.

I am therefore directed to request you to please arrange to post a decent number of special police in the Matunga Bazar, so that may have a salutary effect on the workmen, and create confidence in the shopkeepers and the residents. We earnestly hope this matter will receive your early and sympathetic attention.—Yours, etc.,

JIVRAJ G. NENSEY,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

## MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Five attacks and three deaths from plague and 12 attacks and three deaths from small-pox occured in the city on Tuesday, Chowpati reporting an attack and a death from plague. Middle and Lower Colaba, Parel, Second Nagpada and Chukla, an attack each, the Police Hospital and Fort (South) a death each. There were no cases of Cholera. The total mortality during the day was 124, as compared with 68 of the corresponding day of 1917 and 83 of 1916.

# RIDING BOYS' FATAL QUARREL.

## TRAGIC SEQUEL TO STRIKE DISPUTE.

## BOY DIES FROM FRACTURED SKULL.

The scuffle which arose out of the strike of 87 riding boys on Monday has had a tragic sequel. It will be remembered that we reported in our issue of Tuesday that two of the boys were in hospital, suffering from injuries. One of them, Maklukhan Anaikhan, who, it is alleged was assaulted by a boy named Syed Saleh Syed Mirjin, a rider and one Jawar Fateh Khan a trainer's jemadar, died in hospital on Tuesday as the result of his injuries, the chief of which was a fractured skull. It is stated that Jamar hit him a heavy blow with a large bamboo, at the call of Syed, who called for Jamar to come and help him and to strike the deceased.

### INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Makbul Khan Ameer Khan, an Arab riding boy, aged about eighteen years, who received injuries in a fight among riding boys at Moreland Road, and who was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries. Inspector Smith led the evidence. Jawar Fateh Khan and Syed Saleh Syed Mirjin, who are suspected of being concerned in the assault on the deceased, were present with their pleader, Mr. S. B. Kapadia.

The deceased's brother, Mehbub Khan, said about a hundred riding boys were gathered at Moreland Road on the 28th instant. The deceased and others were seated on the "otla" of a tea shop, when Syed Saleh Syed Mirjin came up from his round of riding. Witness and other boys seated on the "otla" of a tea shop, when others had not done so. The deceased said Syed had done it because he was a gentleman. At this Syed struck the deceased with his hand and fist. The two were separated by the other boys. Meanwhile Mendhi, the brother of Syed, came and struck the deceased and threw him down on the ground. The deceased got up, when Syed shouted in Arabic to Jawar who came with the large bamboo produced and Syed told him to strike the deceased. Jawar struck the deceased on the head and the latter fell. Jawar then ran to his stable. One Kasim snatched the bamboo from his hand. Witness informed the police, who had the deceased removed to the hospital.

Some more evidence was recorded and further enquiry was adjourned.

## WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN.

### LIGHTING ARRANGEMENTS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. Meyer Nisim presiding, when consideration to the following letter, from the Commissioner was given:—

"I have the honour to direct attention to the insufficiency of the existing lighting arrangements in the wide area surrounding the Wellington Fountain and in Apollo Street to Rampart Row, and to the danger and obstruction caused by the unprotected tramway poles placed between the tramway lines. The Executive Engineer has taken up the matter with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, who have agreed to alter and rearrange their overhead construction work and to remove their trolley wire poles to refuges, the positions of which have been selected so as to guide and control vehicular traffic, to give the required protection to pedestrians at this busy centre, and to secure the most effective distribution of lighting. In the arrangement as proposed 13 centrally situated tramway poles will be removed and 10 of them refixed on refuges and provided with high power electric lamps. The Company have submitted an approximate estimate of Rs. 3,500 for shifting the centre poles, making connections to the supply mains and lighting the ten refuge poles. The cost of forming refuges which will be executed by the Road Department will be about Rs. 205. The candle-power of the ten new electric lamps will be 11,700, as against about 1,570 at present given by the 24 ordinary gas lamps which will be displaced, and the annual cost of maintainance of the new electric lights will amount to Rs. 2,352 as against Rs. 2,442 for the existing gas lamps. The proposal now submitted will thus besides vastly improving the lighting and traffic arrangements of the area be more economical than at present. I have therefore, to request the sanction of the Standing Committee, under Section 72 (3) of the Municipal Act, to the work being entrusted to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., without publicly, inviting tenders for the work at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,500."

The suggestion was approved and forwarded to the Corporation for their information.

## PALACE OF VARIETIES.

There will be a change of programme to-night at the Palace of Varieties when Mr. Tom Melbourne's new topical revue "The Passing Show" in seven scenes, will be presented. The revue is very original and novel and likely would afford good amusement.

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## THE ALLIES AND ITALY.

To the ordinary reader who has no means of recourse to more intimate knowledge than is to be found in the newspapers, the failure of Italy to hold her own against the great thrust of the German and Austrian armies, is one of the greatest puzzles of the war. Even the much discussed speech of Mr. Lloyd George at Paris did not throw the light on the situation needed to explain why an army stated to be over four millions strong, and holding a line which had been prepared for over two years, should have been forced to fall back and to beat a retreat, which must surely be reckoned among the most costly in history. Owing to the superhuman efforts of the Italian armies and the ready aid given by the French and British troops, the German attempt has been held up, and all the accounts we are now receiving from this front, scanty it must be admitted, are most favourable, and point to a new spirit in the army and country. When the lack of real co-ordination in the question of military strategy is taken into full consideration, there is still something required to explain why a movement which the Italian Commander was not unaware of, should have found its task so relatively easy. The Cabinet of the British Government would not have so readily and unanimously agreed to the great change involved in the proposals signed on the Italian front for the formation of a Central Military Council, had it not been clearly realised that something had been lacking in their previous methods of co-operation, and this decision was a striking evidence that the Allies were awake to the urgent necessity of a united military front. But it is difficult to believe that either the French or the British armies with such numbers as the Italian Commander had at his command, would have allowed themselves to be forced back by what is now known to have been a comparatively small force of Germans and Austrians. We are aware that the *debacle* is supposed to be due to the assiduous propaganda of the Germans which resulted in "the defaulting resistance of some sections of the Italian Second Army," but there is little doubt the enemy has been equally assiduous in his attempts to undermine the loyalty of the rest of the Allies. It is therefore with pleasure we welcome any light that may help us to understand the situation in Italy, especially if that wider knowledge forces the other Allies to take steps to meet the difficulties of the Italians.

In a recent issue of the "New Europe", an Italian writer has given us most useful information on the internal difficulties of Italy, and it is not difficult to see how serious must have been the effect of these conditions on the general *morale* of the army and the people. Doubtless the efforts made by the Allies to remove these inequalities and misunderstandings have met with success and will have made the co-operation of Italy more effective in the future. The writer says. "It should be said quite plainly that the most effective argument of the Boloists has consisted in throwing into relief the inequality of sacrifice between the various Allies, while the best method of putting an end to such propaganda consists in suppressing, so far as possible, the causes of such inequality." He is careful to guard against giving the impression that the Allies have not assisted Italy most liberally, but "in war there can be only one aim, and this is not to earn gratitude, but to secure victory." Though the help given was most generous, in the form of money, tonnage, coal, and provisions, it fell short of Italy's needs, and so prevented her making that contribution to the war which her man-power would have fitted her to do. Italy entered the war when her economic position was still insecure; her agriculture was passing through a critical stage; her industry was not properly consolidated; her tonnage was quite insufficient for her needs in normal times; the treasury had been subjected to a great strain by the war with Turkey. The three problems of tonnage, coal supply, and bread are dealt with, and it is at once clear that the economic situation, accentuated by the cutting-off of her two main markets of supply and outlet, Germany and Austria, was one of the main factors in the failure of the Italian nation to perform the part expected of her. Out of sixteen millions of goods landed in Italy in 1913, only a quarter was carried in Italian ships. When the question of assigning tonnage to Italy was dealt with, sufficent regard was not paid to the difficult position of Italy whose geographical situation, causing her to be further distant than all the others from the English and transatlantic centres of supply, necessitated special allowances to make up for the greater length of voyage. The question of the coal supply was even more acute, for Italy has no coal mines, and she is utterly dependent on other countries for her supply. Under normal conditions, apart from the intensified production of munitions and other war work, the requirements are 10,000,000 tons annually. Less than half that amount was landed in 1917, and the result was that Italy was the only Allied country in which the factories were not working directly for military purposes and had to close down for lack of fuel. The Government guarantees coal only to war industries, and private firms were only able to obtain supplies by paying £28 per ton, about the price of bread. There was not even enough coal to supply the Government factories, with the result that the price of firewood went up by leaps and bounds. The railway services had to be seriously reduced, with the consequent increased difficulty of distribution of supplies.

Little has appeared in the papers about the difficulties the Italians have had to face in feeding the people. A shortage of bread in Italy is more serious than in Britain or France or Germany, for in those countries bread is not the staple food. But the working classes and a considerable section of the middle classes depend entirely on bread supplies, and these have not been available, partly because of the shortage of tonnage, and partly because of the difficulty of regular distribution. The stocks of animals have been greatly reduced, and this has resulted in increased prices, and even the soldiers have had to have their rations reduced. Instead of meat the Italian army, during the past year, had to frequently have dried fish and cheese. The reduced harvest, a million tons less than the previous year, has brought great suffering and discontent. The true condition of life in Italy was kept secret from the people of the Allies, but it was known to the Germans who worked upon the discontent of the Italian army and people. When the attention of the leaders of a nation is demanded for the innumerable duties in connection with their own country, it is possible for the difficulties of the other members of the Allies to be overlooked or diminished, and the Italians would be slow to throw the blame upon England or France. But the enemy knew of these problems and exploited the discouragement of many Italian soldiers who, returning to their homes on leave, saw the privations produced among their wives and children by the prolongation of the war, and it is surprising that their success was not far greater than it actually was. The advent of the enemy on to Italian soil not only knit the people together in a firm determination to defend every inch of their country to the last, but it has brought home to the Allies the great needs of this nation and a determination to treat Italy not only liberally, but to such an extent that she will be able to make her highest contribution to the successful prosecution of the war. Her sufferings and her magnificent courage will bind Italy even closer to the Allies both during the war and after.

## A BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

The treatment which Hindu society metes out to the so-called "depressed" classes is bad enough in all conscience. As a result of this treatment, the children belonging to these classes are not seldom virtually denied the benefits of education, because the "higher" classes will not tolerate their children mixing with them. Again, few individuals belonging to these classes can hope to rise beyond the level of poverty to which they, as a class, are consigned; because, as a result of the taint of untouchability, most of the ordinary means of livelihood are denied to them. They are forced to live in mean and unhealthy surroundings in "sheds", not houses, built by themselves, because the higher classes would not allow them to reside in houses occupied by themselves. Fortunately, the extent of the moral and material loss to the country from the degradation and intellectual stagnation of one-fifth of its population is beginning to be realised and a great impetus has been given to the movement directed to secure a wholesome change in the attitude of Hindu society towards these submerged millions, by the resolution on the subject, which the Indian National Congress passed at its session in Calcutta last year. The Congress urged "the removal of all disabilities imposed by custom upon the depressed classes, the disabilities being of the most vexatious and oppressive character."

It appears that besides these common disabilities, the section of the depressed classes—numbering about seven thousand—who are employed by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality for cleaning the city, its roads and lanes, its markets and public places, and for looking after the sanitary convenience of its inhabitants, are subjected to a special form of harassment and wrong at the hands of the subordinates of the department. The nature of this special disability is brought home by an article which Mr. A. V. Thakkar contributes to the current number of the "Social Service Quarterly." The evil to which Mr. Thakkar draws attention is, as he says, very serious, calculated as it is to keep these poor men and women, who enter the municipal service, under the dead weight of indebtedness from the very start of their employment. The traditions of the Municipal Health Department, extending, Mr. Thakkar is informed, over several decades, require every sweeper to buy his employment and pay the purchase price according to the job that he or she will get. The amount is said to vary from Rs. 25 to as much as even Rs. 300 and unless a man or woman is prepared to pay this amount, he or she has no hope of getting employment in this branch of municipal service. "This amount is usually paid by the new employee to the mukadam; the mukadam, it is said, takes it to the time-keeper, who distributes it according to a fixed scale among the inspector, the office staff and the mukadam." Mr. Thakkar gives a few details of the method by which the poor Mahar, Bhangi or Dhed coming to Bombay is alleged to be fleeced of the wages earned by him in keeping this large city clean and sanitary. He writes:—

For getting himself employed as a street sweeper, he or she has to pay a sum of Rs. 20 to 30. Service as a *halalkhore* carries a little higher pay than that of a sweeper and, therefore, a higher price has to be paid for purchasing it; and a woman has to pay more than a man for the same service, though both earn the same pay and do the same work. This varies from Rs. 60 to 80 for a man and Rs. 80 to 120 for a woman. But if the service happens to be attached to a rich house, where an extra amount can be earned by small gifts from the householder, the purchase price is as heavy as Rs. 150. Motor-lorries have recently been introduced for the removal of *kuchra* from the streets. To load these lorries at the various depots of the city is not only a very dirty but also tiresome task, as the lorry has to be filled as quickly as possible. For this service no price was charged when the lorries were first introduced but now the price varies between Rs. 25 and 35. For a rat-catcher's job, a sum varying from Rs. 25 to 35 is charged. For the work of washing house gullies, a price of Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 has to be paid. For the job of a driver of a *kuchra* cart, Rs. 25 to 35, and, of a *halalkhore* cart, Rs. 40 to 50 have to be paid. The work of a mukadam is a very paying one; in addition to better pay and the absence of manual work, he gets the share of the loot money collected from new employees and the perquisite (*dustoori*) levied on the monthly pay day. For a mukadam of stree sweepers the price varies between Rs. 100 and 150 and for a mukadam of *halalkhores* from Rs. 200 to 300.

Nor is this all. According to Mr. Thakkar this system of corruption is perfected by the adaption of a scale of charges in case of temporary jobs; by the exaction of a varying sum beyond the usual rent for the privilege of being allowed to occupy a room in the municipal chawls and, in some cases, of a perquisite on the monthly wage. It is not to be understood, Mr. Thakkar says, that all this systematic corruption prevails in every ward office in the city and without any check from higher authorities, but what he is concerned to emphasise is that notwithstanding the anxiety of the latter to improve matters, the system is followed methodically in several wards and sub-wards. As a working member of the Bombay Debt Redemption Committee, which has organised several co-operative societies in the city to give economic relief to many of these sweepers as well as other classes of the poor, Mr. Thakkar has had exceptional opportunities of obtaining first-hand knowledge on this subject. He has come in contact with hundreds of sweepers and known their financial condition and family budgets and among the many reasons which have influenced him in giving publicity to the facts gathered by him is the conviction that this system of organised bribery is the determining cause of the heavy and life-long indebtedness of this class of humble employees. He quotes several statements made to him which are intended to show how these poor employees are fleeced by their mukadams—and inspectors,—of scores, and, in some cases, of hundreds of rupees. "Cases of this kind," he says truly, "are very difficult to prove in a court of law but moral convictions arrived at impartially are as strong as convictions in a court of law." A perusal of Mr. Thakkar's article cannot fail to carry the conviction that he has made out a very strong case for enquiry. It would be no answer to his case to argue that a refined system of such organised bribery prevails in all public departments or to repeat the shibboleth that the poor Indian is especially prone to the habit of enabling his superiors to indulge in what the lawyers term illegal gratification. The integrity of municipal administration as well as justice to a much harassed section of the people demands that the Municipal authorities should exert themselves to see to what extent the evil prevails and to root it out. Mr. Thakkar has done a distinct service to the city by exposing the evil.

## Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor and H. E. Lord Pentland visited the Docks and Port Trust Schemes, yesterday morning and afterwards his Excellency visited her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and H. E. Lord Pentland paid visits to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital, the Gerard Freeman-Thomas War Hospital and the Lady Willingdon Army Nurses Club.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the European Pensioners Home, Grant Buildings, yesterday morning.

H. E. Lord Pentland was the guest of their Highnesses the Maharaja Gaekwar and Maharani of Baroda at tea yesterday afternoon and afterwards visited the Maharaja Gaekwad Officers' Hospital.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon visited the League of Mercy Home at Clare House, Byculla, the Shepherd Alms Houses and the Mahomedan Orphanage, Chinchpoogli, yesterday afternoon.

H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief and Mrs. Gaunt called on their Excellencies at Government House, yesterday afternoon.

H. E. Lord Pentland and Staff left Victoria Terminus, at 9-30 p.m. yesterday, for Madras.

Lieut.-Colonel MacDonald has left Government House.

H. E. the Governor's Band will play every Thursday afternoon at the Willingdon Sports Club, commencing to-day.

H. H. the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, in honour of his birthday, has sent her Excellency the Lady Willingdon, Rs. 10,000: Rs. 5,000 for Queen Mary Technical School and Rs. 5,000 for the Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund.

The Hon. Mr. James Currie has been re-elected Chairman of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

Among the Ruling Princes and Chiefs the Maharaja of Alwar, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharao of Cutch, the Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharajas of Jamnagar, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kolhapur and Patiala will arrive in Delhi in the course of the next few days for the purpose of an informal discussion with the Viceroy and the Secretary of State regarding the various native State affairs.

## CONTINUOUS AIR FIGHTING.

### REPORTED BY SIR D. HAIG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30, 2-35 a.m.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Jan. 30.

In last night's communiqué Field Marshal Haig said:—We repulsed an attempted raid southward of the Scarpe. The enemy did not reach our trenches.

Hostile artillery was active at Arras and Ypres.

Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped four hundred bombs at Roulers and Menin and on aerodrome near Tournai and fired several thousand rounds at enemy troops.

Air fighting was continuous throughout the day. We shot down two and drove down six enemy machines. Three of ours are missing. Last night we dropped six and a half tons of bombs on billets, railway stations, trains and on two aerodromes for night-flying machines near Ghent and Tournai. All of our machines returned.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Kaira Scandal.**

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association last evening decided to call a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay in connection with the situation arising out of the distress in the Kaira District. The resolutions to be moved at this meeting will be three in number:—(1) appointing a deputation to wait upon the Governor of Bombay asking for the suspension of the collection of land revenue in the affected areas, pending further enquiry; (2) demanding an independent enquiry by a committee of officials and non-officials as to the actual state of affairs, in view of the contradictory opinions of the officials and those of public bodies and representative public men who have investigated the condition of the district; (3) protesting against the tone of the Government Press Note and the aspersions cast therein on the public bodies and individuals concerned. The meeting will probably be held on Saturday but the date and place will be announced definitely in a day or two.

**Disorder in Berlin.**

A semi-official statement in Berlin admits that there is a "partial strike" on. This shows that the labour troubles in that city have assumed serious proportions, the strike, as latest telegrams show, having spread from district to district. Though these troubles, however serious they may be, may not affect the supremacy of the militarists who are still in the ascendant, it is instructive to note the character of the demand made by the strikers. It is that in reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech a definite statement of German war aims should be made, which means that the speech of the Chancellor is not regarded as satisfactory. "Vorwaert's" warning is plain enough and its value is the greater because this journal advised the workers not to strike. The workers, it says, want food and peace, and any attempt forcibly to thwart them will be dangerous. The German Government characteristically enough, have permitted the transmission of the news in order to influence the Labour view in Allied countries already disposed to demand a premature peace that would benefit Germany. But it is not unlikely that it may overreach itself, and be overtaken sooner than it suspects by the sure nemesis of all despotisms. How soon this may come to pass will depend on when the drilled German masses can free themselves from the long spell of hypnotism with which militarism has fettered them.

**The Bolsheviki.**

In view of the news cabled by Reuter, which we publish this morning, of intended "frightfulness" on the part of the Bolshevik Government, it may not be without interest to note the composition of the Bolshevik party as sketched by an American correspondent who lately visited Petrograd. He divides the Bolshevik into three groups:

"First, there are innumerable German paid agitators and propagandists whose sole purpose is to reduce the country to complete anarchy.

"The second class is composed of fanatics, escaped criminals, released political prisoners, and expatriated Russians whom political amnesty brought back to the country. These, the sense of accumulated wrongs, real and imaginary, of half a century, have driven into a frenzy of anarchistic revolt, and without sharing the motives of their German leaders, they find their doctrines quite congenial.

"The third and largest class is a tremendous body of ignorant workingmen and soldiers with nebulous notions of democracy, who have been taught by their leaders that freedom is a debauch of idleness and that properly interpreted liberty means a complete reversal of power which will give them a gratifying tyranny over their old masters.

"This, briefly, is the Bolshevik, Maximalist or extreme Socialist faction in Russia. It is made up of the disgruntled, unfit, defective elements in the population, which, without conscious disloyalty to their country, have formed the easiest possible prey for German propaganda.

**Work of British Navy.**

How silently yet inevitably the British Navy continues to fulfil its decisive part in the war is strikingly shown by two items of news cabled by Reuter this week. The first stated that there have been only two thousand casualties among troops afloat since the beginning of the war. What this means may be realised from the fact that approximately 11,000,000 troops have been carried overseas during the war. The statement made in the Commons by Sir Chiozza Money on Monday constitutes a not less remarkable tribute to the efficiency of the Navy. Sir Chiozza stated that from the inception of the ocean-convey system in the middle of last year to January 19th over fourteen million gross tons of shipping, with a dead weight capacity of over twenty million tons had been conveyed to Britain with a loss of only 1.44 per cent. of gross tons.

# APPALLING CHAOS IN RUSSIA.

## BOLSHEVIK RUTHLESSNESS TOWARDS OPPONENTS.

## SANGUINARY FIGHTING IN FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

The outstanding feature of the appallingly chaotic situation in Russia is the Bolsheviks' determination to crush all opponents. They are openly assisting to upset the Government of Finland by aiding Finnish Red Guards and sanguinary fighting is occurring in several towns. The Bolsheviks claim to control Helsingfors.

Apparently the Bolshevik Government in Petrograd is determined at any cost to prevent the establishment of an anti-Bolshevik regime in Finland, Ukraine or elsewhere which might endanger its own existence.

## EPIDEMICS RAGING IN PETROGRAD.

### HORRID PLIGHT THROUGH STARVATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., Jan. 30.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent wires:—Newspapers reveal at length that the population of Petrograd is being decimated by an epidemic of diseases as the result of malnutrition. "Spotted Typhus" is raging with unprecedented severity. All sanitary organisations have been abolished or have broken down while the proletariat and menials in hospitals dictate to doctors and nurses. Many are suffering from chronic sorethroat owing to the excess of straw and chaff in bread. Gastric typhus and small-pox are spreading.

## RUSSIAN COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY CONSPIRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Central News Agency's Haparanda correspondent says that according to a manifesto published in the Bolshevik paper "Pravada" M. Silonenki, M. Savinkoff and M. Kerensky have arrived in Petrograd and are heading counter-revolutionary conspiracy. The Bolsheviks have summoned 2,000 sailors from Helsingfors and Kronstadt and severe street fighting is occurring in Petrograd, cruiser-destroyers in the Neva taking part.

## ROUMANIAN EMBASSY DEPORTED.

### AMAZING PROCEEDINGS IN MOSCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

It is semi-officially stated that when Roumania opened hostilities against the Russian Republic, the Council of Commissioners decided on the temporary detention of the Roumanian Ambassador. This measure did not prevent the continuance of offences. Accordingly the Council of the Peoples' Commissioners decrees the rupture of diplomatic relations, the deportation of the Roumanian Embassy by the shortest route and the confiscation of Roumanian gold deposited in Moscow which the Commissioners will keep for the Roumanian people and the outlawry of General Tcherbatcheff commanding on the Roumanian front as a rebel against the Revolution.

## PROMOTION OF NEW ARMY OFFICERS.

### LORD DERBY DENIES EXISTENCE OF HOSTILE RING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

Speaking at the Aldwych Club, Lord Derby declared that undue prominence had been given to Cambrai, which was a sort of thing that might happen to us or the Germans at any time.

Refuting the allegation of the existence of a ring against the promotion of New Army officers, he mentioned that the second cook of a college of Cambridge University had become a most efficient staff officer, ex-sergeant-major, commander of an infantry brigade and the ex-mess-sergeant commanded an infantry battalion.

Lord Derby gave the assurance that neither he nor the Cabinet wavered in the least in the allegiance to Field-Marshal Haig and Sir W. Robertson.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT PARIS.

### ITALIAN PREMIER TO JOIN,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., Jan. 30.

Lord Milner and General Robertson have accompanied Mr. Lloyd George to Paris whither the Italian Premier has also gone from London.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

Mr. Lloyd George has gone to Paris to participate in the Allied war conference.

# LONDON AIR-RAID.

## LASTS FOR OVER 5 HOURS.

### ENEMY CREW OF ONE BURNT TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Jan. 30.

An official communiqué regarding the air raid says:—Two groups of raiders crossed the Essex coast and one group the Kent coast and proceeded in the direction of London. The latter dropped bombs on the Isle of Thanet and Sheppey, crossed the Thames estuary and approached East London through Essex. About fifteen machines participated in these attacks and four o five reached the capital and bombed various districts.

Later, other aeroplanes crossed the Essex coast and one reached London where it dropped bombs between sixteen minutes past twelve and half past twelve. Two Flying Corps scouts after a brief fight at close range set fire to an enemy aeroplane over Essex which fell in flames from a height of ten thousand feet. The crew of three were burnt to death. Several other engagements occurred. One of our machines pursued a raider and fought indecisively over the sea. All our aeroplanes returned.

## CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

It is officially announced that in last night's air raid fourteen men, seventeen women and sixteen children were killed, and ninety-three men, fifty-nine women and seventeen children injured. All the casualties occurred in London, with the exception of one person killed and seven injured. The material damage was not serious.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macpherson stated that seventy airmen went up last night to combat the raiders.

## A PROLONGED RAID.

### MEETS WITH HEAVY BRITISH GUNFIRE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 30.

Yesterday evening's air raid was the most prolonged one London has experienced hitherto. It lasted intermittently for over five hours. There was a full moon and the sky was cloudless and there was practically no wind.

The gunfire was very heavy and the rattling of machine-guns was more audible than usual, betokening the activity of British airmen engaging the raiders. There were intervals of silence of varying duration, and then came renewed outbursts of fire as another relay of raiders appeared.

SOUND OF GUNS AT GEN. SMUTS' LECTURE.

General Smuts' lecture was punctuated with the sound of guns. The president told the audience that they could retire to the basement, but there were cries of "Carry on," and General Smuts proceeded with his lecture, into which he interpolated many humourous asides.

The House of Lords resumed discussion of the Franchise Bill in the middle of the raid.

## ANOTHER ATTEMPTED RAID.

### FAILS TO PENETRATE LONDON DEFENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30, 2-35 a.m.
Recd. 4-20 p.m., Jan. 30.

The Press Bureau announces that hostile aeroplanes crossed Essex and Kent coasts at 9-30 last evening. None penetrated the London defences, but bombs are reported to have been dropped in the outskirts. The raid is still in progress.

## 32 DIVISIONS READY IN U. S

### HALF-A-MILLION TO ARRIVE IN FRANCE SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., Jan. 30.

Mr. Baker, addressing the Senate Military Committee, said there were now in the United States sixteen national army camps and sixteen national guard camps, in other words thirty-two divisions full of men ready to go to France. It had been the policy of the War Department to send men to Europe as rapidly as the productive capacity of the country was able to provide for them. The United States would have half a million men in France shortly and during 1918, a million and a half more would be available to go there.

## PREMIER BRATIANO RESIGNS.

### GEN. AVERESCU SUCCEEDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

A Berlin telegram states that the Roumanian Premier Bratiano has resigned. General Averescu succeeds him.

# PROFITEERS TO BE CONTROLLED.

## DRASTIC RULES UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

## "FOR THE PUBLIC SAFETY."

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary issued to-day publishes the rules under the Defence of India Act taking powers for the maintenance of the supply of commodities of general use for the purpose of securing the public safety. The following are the more important clauses:—

(2) In any area in which a declaration under sub rule (1) is in force the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may exercise all or any of the following powers in regard to the commodity to which the declaration relates, namely, may (a) by a general or special order in writing require any trader to make a return in such form and within such time and to such authority as may be specified in the order, as to the stocks of such commodity held by him or consigned to him or under order on his account, as to any contracts for the supply to or by him of such commodity, or for or in connection with the production or manufacture of such commodity and as to any other dealing by him therein and as to the persons with whom and the prices at which any such contracts or other dealings were made or had or at which such commodity has been bought or sold by him, as to the cost of production of such commodity as far as the same may be known to him and the profits unusually made or expected by him on the sale thereof, and as to any other matters specified in the order with respect to which in the opinion of the authority making the order it is desirable to obtain information for the purpose of controlling the price of such commodity;

REGULATION OF PRICES.

(b) By a notification in the "Gazette of India" or the Local Official "Gazette" as the case may be prescribe the conditions under which (including the maximum price at which) such commodity may be sold and such conditions may be general for the whole area, or may vary as regards different localities their in and different conditions may be prescribed for different classes of such commodity;

And (c) where a price for sale has been fixed in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) by an order in writing require a trader to place the whole or any portion of his stock, whether immediately available or not, at the disposal of the Governor-General-in-Council at such time and place and in such manner as may be specified in the order on receiving payment therefore at the price or prices fixed.

(3) Any authority having power to make an order under subrule (2) (a) may, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made in accordance therewith or for obtaining information in a case where an order under that subrule has not in the opinion of such authority been sufficiently complied with empower by a general or special order, any person to enter and search any place in which such person has reason to believe that any commodity in respect of which an order has been made under sub rule (2) (a) is kept or stored and to take such measures as such person thinks necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

(4) If any person except as authorised by the authority under whose orders the information was obtained discloses or makes use of any information obtained in accordance with the provisions of this rule he shall be deemed to have contravened these rules.

(5) If any person disobeys or neglects to comply with any order made in exercise of the power conferred by sub-rule (2) or any condition of sale prescribed under that rule other than a condition as to maximum price he shall be deemed to have contravened the rules and the authority making the order may take such action as he thinks necessary to give effect to the same.

PENALTIES FOR DISOBEDIENCE.

(6) If by a notification published in pursuance of sub-rule (2) a maximum price has been fixed for any commodity and any person sells such commodity at a price in excess thereof such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or to three times the price received by him for the commodity so sold whichever is most, and if such person is a company, every director and officer thereof shall be liable in like manner as if he had sold the commodity himself unless he proves that the contravention of the order took place without his knowledge or consent.

(7) The Governor-General in Council may by an order in writing authorise any officer of Government to exercise the powers referred to in sub-rule (7) clauses (a) and (c).

(8) In this rule the expression trader includes a manufacturer, producer, warehouse-keeper or vendor and in the case of a vendor whether wholesale or retail and whether action on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person and if not acting on his own behalf the person on whose behalf he is acting.

A notification under these rules runs as follows:—In pursuance of rule 11-J of the Defence of India Consolidation, Rules 1915 as subsequently amended the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that it is necessary for the purpose of securing the public safety to control the supply of salt throughout the whole of British India.

## ASIAGO HEIGHT STORMED.

### STRONG ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Jan. 30.

A wireless German official communiqué says that the Italians attacked between Asiago and Brenta.

LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Jan. 30.

An Italian official communiqué says:—We stormed yesterday the height east of the Asiago basin and broke through the positions at several points overcoming their stubborn defence and subsequently resisting violent counter-offensives. We took fifteen hundred prisoners.

Our artillery co-operated with the Allies' in dispersing reinforcements in the Nos and Campomulo valleys.

Our aircrafts was everywhere superior. We brought down twelve machines.

## ENEMY AEROPLANES ON ITALIAN FRONT.

### 50 BROUGHT DOWN IN 10 DAYS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Rome correspondent of the Central News Agency authoritatively announces that during the first ten days of January, 50 enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the Italian front. The losses of the Entente were much smaller. Italian aviators declare that the Germans still possess good pilots but their fighting is clumsy and inefficient while that of the Austrians is child's play.

## FRENCH AIR RAIDS,

### STATIONS, FACTORIES AND AERODROMES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-35 p.m. Jan. 30.

This afternoon's French communique says:—A German aeroplane has been brought down and three others felled damaged in their own lines.

Our air squadrons dropped 6.000 kilogrammes of explosives on the railway station at Conflans, factories in St. Privat region ad various aerodromes.

## HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

### RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR ARLEUX-EN-GOHELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Jan. 30.

Field Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon says:—We drove off raiders in the neighbourhood of Arleux-en-gohelle. There has been great hostile artillery activity in the Monchy-le-preux sector. One of our patrols north-east of Ypres has not returned.

## TWO ENEMY MACHINES FELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 6-55 a.m., Jan. 30.

The Admiralty says:—Naval aircraft dropped many bombs yesterday on the aerodromes at Aertrycke and Engel. Two enemy machines were brought down during patrols. All of ours returned.

## BRITISH OCEAN CONVOY SYSTEM.

### TELLING FIGURES OF ITS EFFICACY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 1-35 p.m. Jan. 30.

In the House of Commons Sir Chiozza Money stated that from the inception of the ocean convoy system in the middle of last year to January 19th over fourteen million gross tons of shipping, with a deadweight capacity of over twenty million tons had been convoyed to Britain with loss of 1.44 per cent of gross tons or 1.57 per cent. of deadweight capacity, including losses owing to dispersal of convoys by bad weather.

## NON-RETURN OF GERMAN SUBMARINES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The Berne correspondent of "The Agenzia Libera" says that during December, 22 German submarines failed to return. The German Admiralty has issued a note saying that they were mostly sent to distant waters and there is still hope.

# LABOUR TROUBLES IN BERLIN.

## "PARTIAL STRIKE" ADMITTED.

## 90,000 HANDS IDLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., Jan. 30.

In connection with the recent reports of Labour troubles in Berlin a "partial strike" is now semi-officially admitted. Unofficial messages from Berlin state that there are ninety thousand strikers, chiefly the employees of metallurgical factories notably of the Daimler and Borsig motor works.

## SERIOUSNESS OF GERMAN STRIKES.

### WIDE SPREAD OF MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-20 p.m. Jan. 30.

The latest unofficial reports leave little doubt regarding the seriousness of German strikes which are spreading from district to district. Factory meetings have been prohibited at all industrial centres

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says, that apart from a hundred thousand workers on strike in Berlin, the movement has spread to the Bochum mining district, the most important manufacturing centre. Workers in the torpedo factory at Friedrichsort and in Germania dockyard at Kiel have struck owing to their leaders being called up for military duty.

## DEMAND FOR DEFINITE STATEMENT OF WAR AIMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 30.

The "Korrespondensblatt," the organ of the German trades unions states that strike agitators in Berlin demand as a reply to Mr. Lloyd George's speech of 18th instant, a definite statement of German war aims. They want also the representation of workers at peace negotiations.

The "Vorwaerts," while avoiding direct reference to the strike, warns the Government that people want food and peace, and says that any attempt forcibly to thwart them will be dangerous.

There is some suspicion that the German Government is permitting the transmission of such news as the above, in order to influence the Labour representatives in Allied countries, particularly Britain.

## LABOUR PARTY'S PROPOSALS REPUDIATED.

### BRITISH WORKERS' LEAGUE AGAINST RETURN OF COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2 p.m., Jan. 30.

A meeting organised by the German Lost Colonies Committee of British Workers' League recently passed a resolution, recording its admiration and gratitude for the brilliant achievements of British and Allied arms in rescuing the peoples and territories formerly under German control from that ruthless administration and repudiating the proposals of the Labour party to hand over these territories to a cosmopolitan commission, pledging itself to do its utmost to prevent their return to Germany.

A copy of the resolution was sent to Mr. Lloyd George, who has now replied, sending his thanks and expressing appreciation of the resolution.

## COUNT CZERNIN'S SPEECH.

### NO COPY RECEIVED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7-10 a.m., Jan. 30

Mr. Lansing expresses surprise at the newspaper report that Count Czernin's speech was forwarded to President Wilson before it was delivered in Vienna. Mr. Lansing says that no copy of the speech was received here prior to or after its publication.

## U. S. CHARGE AGAINST GERMANY.

### VIOLATION OF TERMS OF TRUCE WITH RUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 30.

The War Department formally charges Germany with violating the terms of the truce with Russia by transferring troops from the eastern front to the western.

## FORECAST OF WAR SITUATION.

### MAJOR COOK WINS KARACHI WAR LEAGUE PRIZE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Jan. 30.

A prize of a Rs. 1,000 offered by the War League in October for the best forecast of the war situation on all fronts on December 31st has been won by Major G. Benson Cook, 80th Infantry, Trichinopoly, whose forecast was written on October 11th. Forecasts of the following gentlemen are commended:—Mr. E. R. Hill, pleader, Moradabad; Mr. Polly of Hyderabad (Sind) and Mr. F. E. Holsinger of Lucknow.

# GERMAN COLONIAL AMBITIONS.

## "STEPPING STONES TO WORLD-POWER."

## GEN. SMUTS ON BRITAIN'S DUTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 30.

Lecturing to-night before the Royal Geographical Society on East Africa, General Smuts contrasted the German and British points of view on colonial and world politics. He emphasised that Germany was not seeking colonies after the English model. She was not looking for homes for German settlers. The German East African and West African colonies had practically no white population before the war.

He quoted a speech by Baron von Rechenberg, formerly Governor of German East Africa, showing that Germany owing to shortage of agricultural labour could not afford to encourage emigration. Von Rechenberg said:—"Regrettable though it is, there can be no question at the conclusion of peace of acquiring extensive territories for settlement. There is no appropriate country and no farmers to settle on it."

DREAM OF A GREAT AFRICAN EMPIRE.

The German colonial aims were really not colonial but entirely dominated by far-reaching conceptions of world politics. Her real aims were not colonies but military power and strategic positions for exercising world-power in the future. Her ultimate object in Africa was the establishment of a great Central African empire, comprising not only her colonies before the war, but also the English, French, Belgian and Portuguese possessions south of Sahara and Lake Chad and north of the Zambesi. She was now claiming the return of her colonies in order to resume her interrupted march towards this objective.

RECRUITING GROUND FOR VAST NATIVE ARMIES.

"This Central African block, maps of which are being prepared at the Colonial Office in Berlin, is intended in the first place to supply economic requirements and raw materials for German industry and, secondly, and far more important, to become a recruiting ground for vast native armies, the great value of which has been demonstrated in East Africa, while the natural harbours of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans will supply naval and submarine bases, from which both the ocean routes would be dominated and British and American sea power brought to nought.

MENACE TO FUTURE OF ASIA.

"The native armies will be useful in the next great war, to which the German General Staff is already paying serious attention, as appears from General von Freytag's recent book. The untrained levies of the Union of South Africa will go down before these German trained hordes of Africans, who will also be able to deal with North Africa and Egypt without the deflection of any white troops from Germany and they will also mean a great army planted on the flank of Asia, whose force could be felt throughout the Middle East as far as Persia and perhaps even further."

A CONTRAST TO BRITISH AIMS.

General Smuts proceeded to show that this was no mere fanciful picture by quoting in support the recent utterances and writings of the Colonial Secretary Solf, Professor Delbrueck, Franz Kolbe, and Emil Zimmermann. The British Empire's point of view was very different. Britain never had any military ambitions apart from sea power, which was essential to its existence. It had always opposed the militarisation of the natives of Africa and always studied the natives' interest and regarded their points of view with special favour, often to the disappointment of the white settlers.

No impartial person could deny that the results of this policy on the whole were beneficial to the natives. British statesmen had avoided the dangerous course of regarding the native as primarily raw material of military world-power. Britain's objects in Africa were inherently pacific and defensive.

RETURN TO PRE-WAR CONDITIONS IMPOSSIBLE.

"Looking at the future from the broadest point of view and looking further upon Africa as a halfway house to India and Australia, the British Empire asks only internal peace and security for its external communications. It cannot allow the return of conditions which mean the militarisation of the natives and their employment for schemes of world-power. It cannot allow naval and submarine bases to be organised on both the coasts of Africa to the endangerment of the sea communications of the Empire and peace of the world. It must insist upon through land communications from one end to the other."

COLONIES AS GUARANTEES FOR FUTURE PEACE.

With regard to the disposal of the German colonies, General Smuts said:—So long as there is no real change of heart in Germany there can be no irrevocable break with militarism. The law of self-preservation should be considered paramount. No fresh extension of Prussian militarism on other continents and seas should be tolerated and the conquered German colonies can only be regarded as guarantees for the future peace of the world.

NEW MONROE DOCTRINE FOR AFRICA.

I am sure that this opinion is shared by the vast bulk of the Dominions. They have no military ambitions; their greatest aim is peace. They joined in the war voluntarily and are largely responsible for

(Continued on page 8.)

# INDIA'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

## WANTED AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

## NEED OF MORE MARKETS IN INDIA.

The Indian Cotton Committee continued its sittings yesterday at the secretariat at 10-30 a.m., Mr. J. MacKenna presiding.

The Bombay Cotton Exchange was first examined. It was represented by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Chairman of the board of directors, and Mr. Hirjee Khetsey of Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey & Co.

In the course of his written evidence Mr. Purshotamdas stated:—

I would suggest the necessity of starting Agricultural Banks in districts to enable cultivators to hold their growths when crops are matured. What happens at present is that, at the time for payment of Government dues which is almost the time when the cotton crop matures—the cultivator must sell his crop at whatever is available to him irrespective of whether the prices leaves him a margin or not. This was particularly clear during the latter part of the year 1914 and the first few months of 1915 when the cotton prices were very close to cost price to cultivators. In order to improve the condition of the Indian ryot, it is absolutely necessary to make available to the cultivator means of financing his crop, with adequate margin, of course. Private enterprize cannot step in here as the first lien on a ryot's crop is the Government dues. But Government Agricultural Banks can well be a sure safe method of protecting the cultivator against slumps in prices. It is well known that such Agricultural State Banks have contributed very materially to the prosperity of the Agriculturists (cultivator) in America and it is very necessary that the Government of India devise the same means for the prosperity of the Indian agriculturist. One of the immediate advantages of these Agricultural Banks will be the popularisation of Government promissory notes in the agricultural districts and perhaps a solution of a great financial question may be forthcoming in this direction.

### LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

The daily publication of Liverpool and Bombay cotton prices at upcountry markets seems to have a charm for many people. I am emphatically of the opinion that such a publication of prices will, without a close and continued watch on same, more often than not, be misleading not only to the middlemen upcountry, but more so to the ryot. Since the outbreak of war, the sympathetic fluctuation between the Liverpool and Bombay prices has completely disappeared owing to various reasons, as for example, rise in freight, war risk insurance rate, etc. Even fluctuations between upcountry and Bombay markets are often unconnected owing to the frequent stoppages of Railway bookings and consequent depletion of stocks in Bombay of particular varieties at the time of settlement or when a few steamers may be loading for, say, Japan.

Even in normal times I submit that great care will have to be taken in watching the quotations given to the upcountry markets. If the Liverpool spot quotation is to be given, it must not be overlooked that there are at several times in each year, either squeezes or depressions, owing to local conditions of stocks in the Liverpool market. Such fluctuations therefore, in the spot market would only be of local interest there, and may be quite misleading to a set of people who are not ordinarily acquainted with influences governing broad Western markets. This applies to quotations of forward deliveries in Liverpool too and I would submit that to give a correct idea of the course of the market from the Liverpool quotations, a good watch will have to be kept continuously to avoid any of the misleading inferences mentioned above.

### BOMBAY PRICES.

Regarding the Bombay prices, people in favour of same being published in market centres upcountry, ordinarily want the Good Broach price which at best is a hedge contract most susceptible to unjustified depressions and premiums. It has many a time happened that the difference between April Broach and Fine Akola or Fine Bengal of Fine Khandesh, January, which, in a month of July, is in favour of Broach, vanished by November or December, and frequently Akola for January is at a premium over Broach for April. Thus, therefore, the Good Broach quotation too has great possibilities of being misleading.

The Bombay prices, if they are at all to be published upcountry, will have to be for the quality of the cotton of the district and of the class which the average crop of the season represents or preferably of the class shown by average receipts of *kapas* in the market, and further, for the delivery which can safely be available to the buyer upcountry on a particular day. If these precautions are taken there may not be the same risk of misleading upcountry markets with quotations of the Bombay market, but without them I am strongly opposed to upcountry markets being flooded with Bombay quotations which do not bear on the commodity offered then for sale.

### PREVENTION OF MIXING.

My opinion is that as a first and most harmless step towards prevention of reckless mixing of *kapas* and cotton of various growths, and, of watering of *kapas* and cotton, something on the following lines should be done:—

(1) Carriage by rail or by sea of *kapas* or of lint cotton in any but full pressed bales should be totally prohibited by statute except where the consignee is a mill from whom proper guarantees should be taken that he will not sell same in any but full pressed bales. This should cause no hardship to genuine honest trading in cotton and will at once check the reckless inter-district mixing of cotton or *kapas*.

(2) Ginning and pressing factories should be licensed by Government, the license fee being small and the control of the factories being vested in Government, action being taken by Government on the recommendation of a strong select committee of persons interested in the cotton trade and not otherwise. This small committee should organise similar committees of control in market centres upcountry from amongst buyers and sellers there. These two measures, though neither thoroughgoing nor complete in themselves, will go far to divest the cotton trade of some of its most exasperating practices at present prevailing and even the cotton cultivation will benefit materially by it.

### PROHIBITION OF REBOOKING URGED.

In his oral examination Mr. Purshotamdas expressed his opinion that better-class Indians should be induced, to join the Agricultural Department as their influence to Indian cultivators would be immense, and he liked to see preference given to Indians in the Agricultural Department. Further, he said that re-booking from one station to another should be totally prohibited. He cited one example in proof of his contention, that at present if a person booked a number of bales from Miyagaon to Navsari, the same bales, immediately on their arrival at the latter station, were rebooked to Bombay. Now the Navsari cotton being reputed to be dearer than that of Miyagaon, a person in Bombay, on seeing the railway receipt, would be led to believe that the cotton was of Navsari, and therefore the consequence holdings the receipt would get higher rates than he would have got, had he received the bales from Miyagaon direct. He therefore, insisted on the prohibition of the re-booking system.

### ESTABLISHMENT OF GUILDS ADVOCATED.

Mr. Lalji Naranji, of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., and also senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Lalji Murarji and Co., next gave evidence. He said:—"India stands next to America in the production of cotton, so the best efforts should be made to increase the quantity and quality of cotton. At present cultivators sow cotton-seed of short-stapled cotton, as is hereditary with them, without any eye to improvement of soil, manure etc. I, therefore suggest the following, in order to improve the quality of cotton and make the cultivators participate in the profit:—

1. The advisability of having trade guilds or trusts as exist in Europe and America must be considered. Government encouragement is necessary for starting such guilds in the following way:—(a) By aiding cultivator financially; (b) By making the guilds to operate in particular districts to be settled by Government by supplying them with lists of the different villages with the names of the cultivators; by (c) representatives in Japan, the Continent and Liverpool being appointed jointly by the guilds of the different provinces.

2. To persuade cultivators to adapt themselves to improved methods of sowing long-stapled cotton, it is necessary that, following facilities should be afforded to them: (a) Government through guilds should provide seed for sowing long-stapled cotton; (b) Cultivators should get advances on security of cotton at reasonable rates of interest; (c) Guilds should correspond with railway companies to give facilities for transport of cotton at very favourable rates. The middlemen buy kapas at cheap rates from cultivators, and to serve their own interest they admix cotton and get the bales pressed. If ginning facilities be afforded to cultivators, and their cotton ginned and pressed by Guilds' agency this adulteration would be prevented and the profit would ultimately go to cultivators.

### NEED FOR MORE MARKETS.

Mr. L. S. Potnis, mamlatdar of Bhusawal, was the last person examined. He said in the course of his evidence.

The co-operative department have also started some-co-operative seed societies, but for the same reasons stated above no marked improvement is seen. I am fully convinced that no agricultural or co-operative movement in this direction will be successful unless there is a control over the markets. Gin and press owners must either be controlled by any regulations or by ties of co-operation. If such a situation is created the cotton growers will get good prices for special varieties of cotton grown by them and the purity of the seed can be kept by separate and careful ginning and if different varieties be avoided in press factories the cotton traders will realize the importance of separate sale of such varieties.

At present there are very few regular markets. Petty dealers in cotton run from village to village and house to house and purchase cotton at cheaper rates taking advantage of the ignorance of villagers about the real rates. The cotton growers instead of taking any trouble of going to any cotton markets sell their cotton to these petty dealers and do not get the daily market rates. Owing to the prevalence of such system on a large scale there is no regular weight prevalent in the district. at some places the cotton maund is of 43 lbs., at some 45lbs. and at some places 100 lbs. A statement of all such different weights of Khandeshi maund I know is appended herewith. Though the cotton growers are paid some higher rate for this increase in the weight of a maund it is not in proportion to the increase. It is not possible to introduce similar weights in all cotton trading centres unless these markets be controlled by any regulation. Besides some *kadti* (excess) and sample is taken from the sellers as per statement attached. Some money is charged for *dharmadaya*, and the *adtya* or *dalal* through whom this sale is effected gets a commission. All this can't be stopped unless the markets are controlled by any regulation.

If any such markets be established and if they can be controlled, pure seed can be distributed, pure cotton can be grown and sold. It can be graded and best and pure seed obtained by separate ginning. This seed can again be distributed to cultivators and area under the same variety increased tenfold next year. If the same procedure be followed next year and then for some years successively the cotton from any particular tract will be found to be quite pure and of the same variety. If proper rate be given for such special varieties when unmixed, any variety which suits best for any particular area can be introduced in a very short time and with much better results, than what are seen by the present concentration of the energies of men from the agricultural and co-operative departments By this I do not mean that these departments have not concentrated their energies at all. They have done their utmost but in my opinion a different direction was necessary.

# GERMAN COLONIAL AMBITIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

the destruction of the German colonial empire and consequent prevention of the German military system from spreading to the ends of earth. They should not be asked to consent to restoration to militant Germany of fresh footholds for militarism in the southern hemisphere, thus endangering the future of their young and rising communities. They want a new Monroe Doctrine for the south for protection against European militarism.

### LESSON OF EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

The enemy's stubborn defence in East Africa has proved the supreme importance Germany attached to it both economically and as a strategical point of departure for the establishment of a Central African Empire. The premature or unwise restoration of German East Africa to Germany might, therefore, have consequences reaching far beyond Africa. It is not difficult to foresee that the East African campaign, while apparently a sideshow in the great world war, may yet have important bearings on the future of the world. At the conclusion of peace our statesmen will be bound to bear in mind these wider and more obscure issues fraught with such consequences to the world and particularly the British Empire.

### FITTING REWARD FOR DEEDS OF GALLANTRY.

He concluded by expressing the hope that the land where so many heroes have lost their lives, or health, where under the most terrible and most exacting conditions human loyalty and human service have been poured out so lavishly in the great cause, may never be allowed to become a menace to the future peaceful development of the world. I am sure that my gallant boys, dead and living, would wish for no other or greater reward.

The Belgian Colonial Minister, M. Renkin, paid a high tribute to General Smuts and dwelt on the triumphant Anglo-Belgian co-operation.

### MR. LONG'S TRIBTUE TO GEN. SMUTS.

Mr. Walter Long said that General Smuts' campaign in East Africa laid the foundation of the crumbling of German power, which had continued ever since. Mr. Walter Long hoped that General Smuts' address would be widely circulated and read by all people who desired that this great and terrible war should end in durable and real peace and that the lesson taught by General Smuts that night would be learned by those who were determined that the losses of this war should not have been suffered in vain.

# LITVINOFF'S DEPORTATION SUGGESTED

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Daily Mail" describes the speech made by Litvinoff at Nottingham as a German agent's speech delivered in furtherance of German campaign and suggests his deportation.

# THE BLIND HAKIM

## A REMARKABLE PERSONALITY.

Hakim Abdul Wahab Ansari, personal physician to the late Nizam of Hyderabad who has now opened a Unani Dispensary at Kolsa Monalla, Pydhoni, is recognised all over India as one of the greatest exponents of the art and science of healing as practised under the Unani system of medicine. He is a remarkable person. He lost his eyes at the early age of thirteen. But in spite of this disability his genius and his unusual talents did not prevent him from acquiring knowledge. He had to rely only on the sense of hearing for the acquisition of knowledge but so remarkable was his memory and power of concentration and understanding that he always topped his class. He owes his early education to the fostering care of such learned scholars of his own family and clan as the late Moulvi Mohammad Faruq Chiryakoti and Moulvi Inayat Rasul Saheb. He has closely studied for many years metaphysics, astronomy and medicine. Such was his fame as a scholar that people from distant parts used to flock to him to hear his discourses.

He acquired the practice of medicine under the distinguished *sawant* Moulvi Mohammed Yakub Nanavtavi. The Moulvi was proud of his disciple's unusual and high attainments and especially his wonderful power of diagnosis by pulse. He proceeded to Hyderabad, Deccan, to practise his art after completing his education. There he soon rose to fame and was the foremost physician not only in the Dominions of the Nizam but in Bombay, Madras and Central India.

The stories of his remarkable cures are too numerous and too well-known to relate. A very ordinary thing that one can test for himself is the fact that he never forgets the pulse of an individual after he has once felt it and can recognise him after an interval of several years merely by feeling his pulse.

For twenty-five years he was the chief physician to the late Nizam of Hyderabad who had implicit faith and confidence in him, and he continued to serve the present Nizam's Mahlat for six years.

# AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN GUJARAT—III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I happened to read yesterday the Government Press-note issued on the agricultural conditions prevailing in Kaira this year. The note is, as you rightly remarked, written in a temper which hardly does credit to any responsible Government of a province. So far as I know the fact about the great petition addressed to Government signed by the people in thousands was not "instigated" by anybody or even suggested from outside the district. Formerly, the people did not know how to express their grievances. Now, with a little organisation introduced of late in the district, people have been able to express them with greater facility. This is the real reason for the misnamed "mischievous agitation." Not that the grievance is created but that what was a suffering is more clearly and formally made public is the real inconvenient fact.

The note admits the distress but denies it to be so intense and general as to call for a more extensive suspension of revenues and the reason is shown to be two-fold. Government does not accept the measure of distress as is shown by the people, and secondly, the condition of the ryots of this "rich and prosperous" district is not such as would justify that indulgence. On the first I have said enough; and the second ground is covered by the third proposition I have framed in my last letter and which I propose to deal with in detail in this.

"Rich and prosperous" Kaira district! Indeed that it was so in pre-settlement days could not be denied if fertility and prosperity were to be rightly measured by the increase of population—an accepted test by Government surveyors of the settlement period. To say that it is even so at present is untrue and could on the same test be disproved by the facts from Government records unequivocally.

For the purpose of clearly understanding the rise and fall of population in this mainly agricultural district, we will divide the period at the year of 1863 when Survey Settlement was first introduced in Kaira. For the purposes of our figures, we will take about 40 years' period before 1863 and about 40 years or more, after that date.

Capt. Prescott who was the then settlement officer while describing the flourishing condition of the farmers in 1863 speaks very highly of the intelligence of the peasants, their nicely-built villages and the neat and sanitary condition in which they were all living in the district. There was no census then, and we had to rely on the survey-census kept by the revenue officers for figures of population in the district. At page 41 of his report published in the revision Survey Settlement Report of Nadiad, Capt. Prescott says:—"In 1823 the population of 38 villages amounted to 39,556; it now amounts to 59,066, an increase in 39 years of 49 per cent." The figures for other villages were perhaps not available to him. This statement, however, clearly gives us a percentage of an yearly increase of population in this very district, and it comes to about 1¼ per cent. This was the percentage of increase of population within 40 years immediately before the settlement of 1863. For the purpose of comparing this increase with the figures of 40 years after 1863, just to err on the safe side, we will accept only one instead of the actual 1¼ per cent., as an average annual increase of population in a "really" prosperous condition of the district. This percentage of annual increase in population is about the same as obtains in all civilised countries at present.

From 1863 to 1872, unfortunately, we have got no figures to compare the increase with that of the pre-Settlement days. Census report begins with 1872, and from 1872 to 1911 the population figures reveal a very sad tale of comparison for this district. In 1872 the census population in Kaira district was 7.82 lakhs, in 1881 it is recorded to be 8.05 lakhs, in 1891 it was 8.71. Within these 20 years from 1872 to 1891, the increase is only about 11½ per cent. in the whole of Kaira district. Taking the standard of prosperity of pre-settlement days, the increase should have been at least 20 per cent. This is the history of the whole district, but the increase in Nadiad taluka is remarkably low. Mr. Fernandes, the Settlement Officer in Kaira in 1893 says:—"From 1872 to 1893 during 21 years the increase of population was only 6¾ per cent"! How favourably does the prosperity of the district and this taluka particularly compare with the pre-settlement days of prosperity!

Still worse is the history of this district for the next 20 years. A population of 8.71 in 1891 instead of increasing at all fell off in 1901, and it was recorded only 7.16, a loss by 1.55 lakhs of souls in this decade with the famine of 1900! From 1901 to 1911 it still came down to 6.91 lakhs. So that within the last twenty years, the decrease was about 21 per cent. What an increase in population from 1872 to 1911! We were 7.82 lakhs and are reported to be 6.91 lakhs after 40 years' operation of the Survey Settlement in this "rich and prosperous" Kaira district!

How would this have compared with pre-settlement days? Let us see. On an average of one per cent. increase in population as determined above on the strength of the Surveyor's own report, the population of 7.82 lakhs would have increased to 11.45 lakhs. This would have been the population at the end of 40 years' prosperity, if it were really such as Government describes. We are, however, reported to be 6.91, that is 4.54 lakhs less than what we would have been if the dream were a reality and ninety-one thousand less than when we started on a tour of prosperity in 1872! Thus, if we were to include the ordinary rate of annual increase at one per cent. in our fall in population, within 40 years of the British administration of a scientific assessment of land revenue, we have lost about 58 per cent. of our population from 1872! Nothing worse than this could be expected in a district having a fertile soil and a class of intelligent and industrious farmers who have been raised for their skill in agriculture throughout by all Government officers.

To complete the enquiry under the head I have suggested, it is necessary to go through a corresponding history of the revenue settlement in this district; and here again we shall follow the same division of period suggested in the history of the rise and fall in population to facilitate comparison of the two and trace their causal relation.

As far as I have been able to gather from the papers, it seems that in the years previous to the Survey Settlement every village ordinarily paid its land tax in a lump sum. Before the settlement came into force here, an experiment seems to have been made for about 3 or 4 years on a survey basis, and taking notes from this experiment the assessment on each surveyed area was finally settled for a term of 30 years.

In his report of Mahudha pragna (which is now Nadiad), Capt. Prescott gives a diagram of actual realisations per acre on Government land from 1839 to 1862. No figures for the years prior to that period seem available. But this is the period in which we have a normal annual increase of more than one per cent. in population in this district as stated above, and the figures of incidence of assessment of this period are, therefore, of importance. The highest revenue realisation per acre from 1839 to 1862 was Rs. 3-12-3 and the lowest was Rs. 3-1-10. We might take the average to be Rs. 3-9-0 to avoid any error in our calculation. This was then the pre-settlement average rate of assessment per acre. In 1863, the settlement rates were introduced, and it is admitted by the surveyors that the enhancement was 10 per cent. At page 10 of Nadiad report the fact is admitted by the settlement officer of the revision survey in these words: "These important facts were not taken advantage of by Capt. Prescott in fixing his own maximum rates; for these, as will be seen from the correspondence herewith forwarded, did not raise the revenue by more than 10 per cent." This increase of 10 per cent. of revenue demand over the pre-settlement rates in Nadiad has been quickly felt like an electric shock recorded in the census reports of 1881 and 1891 by a fall in the increase of percentage in population which came down from 20 to 6¾ per cent in Nadiad and 11½ per cent in the whole district within these twenty years. This increase in the rate of assessment is also marked by a fall in the occupied area from 18,394 acres from 1860 to '65; 16,870 acres from 1865 to '75; 17,724 from 1875 to '85 and 17,928 from 1879 to '93.

Then comes the revision settlement of 1893. This time there is an increase of 24½ per cent of assessment over that of the previous settlement in dry soil rates alone. The table of this increase is shown in Mr. Fernandes' report of the Nadiad taluka. The electric pin at once marks its direful results in the census record in Kaira District, showing the population of 8.71 lakhs as falling off to 7.16 lakhs in 1901, and again to 6.91 in 1911. This means that all normal increase is swallowed up, and withal one lakh and eighty thousand souls are wiped out of existence! An incredibly piteous fall-off during these 20 years! Can this be called prosperity?

The result of our investigation then comes to this, that when the rate of assessment was Rs. 3-9-0 per acre in presettlement days, the population had a normal increase of over one per cent per annum. With 10 per cent increase in these pre-settlement rates of land assessment in 1863, the rate of increase in population fell within 20 years next from 20 per cent to 6¾ in Nadiad and 11½ in Kaira as a whole, or from one per cent per annum on an average to about 1½ per cent. With a revision settlement in 1893, when the assessment was again enhanced by 24½ per cent of the previous settlement bringing up the average incidence to Rs. 4-13-5 per acre, the increase in population ceased altogether and a decrease set in so much so that in 1911, one lakh and eighty thousand souls were lost from a population of 8.71 lakhs in 1891. So, with an increase in the land assessment we find a corresponding decline in the increase of population. Could it be merely accidental? Can any one, on these facts, doubt that the increased burden of taxation on land is primarily responsible for this heavy toll on life? Land assessment policy had impoverished the ryots, and poor people could not have sufficient and nutritive food. Poverty thus resulted in a loss of vitality. Diseases may attack a man, but it is vitality which determines his death. Is not the family history of Bhika an illustration of this general condition of the district?

There is one thing which I should perhaps mention here. The actual decrease in the existing population is shown in the census returns from 1891 to 1901, but it had really set in much earlier; for, it is reported that the deathrate in Nadiad taluka from 1888 to 1892 was higher than its birth-rate and the settlement officer struck by the remarkably low rate of increase during the previous twenty years has tried to enquire into its causes, for he felt the fast disappearance of the *kunbi* population and expressed himself thus:—"Can nothing be done to remove the bane which is holding within its grip the finest class of our peasantry?" Poor surveyor! He could not see the real reason of the evil in the high rates of assessment he himself proposed, and tried to find the cause in a scarcity of girls for marriage.—a reason then more imaginary than real; for if there was any such complaint it was more so in the presettleemnt days and it altogether disappeared after 1893, and still what we find is that in presettlement days the population was normally on its increase, and after the revision settlement of 1893 it was decidedly more and more on its decline!

From the above facts, one thing. I am sure, could be clearly seen that the very high pitch of assessment and the policy of enhancing the revenue demands at every revision settlement under one pretext or another is surely responsible for the heavy fall-off in population, bringing on poverty among the people with a consequent loss of vitality to resist diseases. This conclusion could again be confirmed by a comparison of the other districts which I propose to take up in my future letter.

Hoping to be excused for encroaching too much on your very kind indulgence.—Yours etc.

M C.

Ahmedabad, Jan. 22.

# GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND I. D. F.

## A COMPLAINT ABOUT ITS WORKING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades Association here last night, the Master, Mr. J. H. Wiggett, delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to a number of the wider problems of the Empire, including those of tariffs and constitutional changes.

The portion of his speech of most interest outside Calcutta had reference to the working of the Indian Defence Force, as it affects trading firms in this country. In this connection he said:—As loyal citizens of the Empire anxious to promote by every means in our power the successful prosecution of the war, we have naturally assisted to make the Act a success, although many of us are by no means enamoured of it. We were promised that in its incidents, due consideration would be given to the needs of our business, a promise which some of us think has at times been more honoured in the breach than in the observance. But it goes without saying that you cannot administer such an Act without creating difficulty and hardship in many directions, so that I am not disposed to attribute too much importance to the complaints one hears from time to time. If the constitution of this Force has in any degree rendered less perplexing some of the problems which confront the military authorities in the prosecution of the war, then, I think, we are bound in loyalty to give it all the support we can, even though the results to our business are not only inconvenient but in many cases positively injurious.

### A CHARGE OF SHIRKING.

But when I say this, I ought also to say and that in my own opinion and speaking purely as a layman in such a matter, I do not regard the results so far as being commensurate with the cost, nor am I confident that Government itself is according to the measure the support which we have a right to expect. It would be interesting to know for instance how many persons in Government employ have been released for service at Poona. I am constrained to say there is a widespread feeling that Government is shirking its responsibilities. Indeed, I have seen it stated somewhere that the reason for this is because in official circles it is regarded as a fatuous scheme. Now, gentlemen, in this matter what is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander, and if we are willing to put up with inconvenience and loss caused by this future inroad into the already depleted staffs, I see no reason why Government should not also bear its share. At least we ought to look to it to set us a good example. I do not pretend to know whether the scheme is regarded by Government as a success, but if it is not, then I most certainly think the proper course to adopt is such as we would take in any venture, which after a fair trial proves unsuccessful, cut our loss and get out of it altogether.

Mr. Wiggett was unanimously re-elected Master for the coming year, with the Hon. Mr. E. B. Eden as Treasurer, and Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis, as Auditors.

# SUPPLY OF SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

## COL. REPINGTON'S SCATHING CRITICISMS

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 30.

The "Pioner's London correspondent cables:—

Colonel Repington's first contribution to the "Morning Post" consists of a somewhat violent attack on the Government, which he condemns for having, ever since Lord Kitchener's death, failed adequately to maintain or reinforce our armies in France, for dispersing our forces in the secondary theatres, and for neglecting to raise half a million more men last October. He foretells that the enemy on the western front will this year have a superiority in heavy guns, that the American army can, for the next few months, be only a contingent, and that we shall need to make good losses during 1918 of 1,500,000 men in addition to the 300,000 wanted to make up our present deficiencies, that the Government's present plans will yield 630,000 men and that we shall, therefore, have to face the coming storm with infantry 25 per cent. below the 1917 standard. He recommends that we should attempt to withdraw 100,000 trained men from the distant expeditions, notably Salonika, increase the contemplated comb-out by 320,000, enlist 200,000 in Ireland, on use 240,000 youths between the ages of eighteen and nineteen.

This, he says, is the year of decision and a great trial of the nerves and courage of Government's peoples, navies and armies is at hand. Our total casualties are a little higher than the number of French dead. The only suitable recognition we can make of French heroism is to help them now in the hour of their need. The War Cabinet, after the tremendous ordeal to which they exposed our armies in 1917, have no right to impose upon them in 1918 heavier ordeals with, so far as the infantry is concerned, fewer means of meeting them.

# RECRUITING IN TRAVANCORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 30.

Following the action of the Madras Government, the Tranvancore Government have just sanctioned Rules granting special concessions in the matter of giving waste lands for cultivation and dwelling purposes to those who join as recruits on combatant Service. These rules are liberally conceived and are attractive. Meanwhile the assistant recruiting officer has published in all the vernacular papers the leading features, terms and conditions of services both combatant and non-combatant sides and he is busily touring about the whole state.

Mr. Dukoff Gordon, Accountant General Burma, specially deputed by the Government of India for six months, has arrived and taken charge as special account officer to advise Tranvancore Government.

# MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN BOMBAY.

## ITS GENESIS.

## DIRECTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Students' Union, Mr. H. P. Mody delivered at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, yesterday, a lecture on "Municipal Government in Bombay," the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha presiding.

The Chairman, introducing the lecturer, said Mr. Mody was a rising young barrister and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and had all the germs of civic eminence in him. (Cheers).

Mr. Mody in the course of his lecture said:

I shall divide the lecture into three parts In the first instance, I shall give you a short history of the measures by which we have arrived at the present stage of our progress. In the next place I shall deal with the question of the reforms which are needed in the constitution of our Corporation and lastly, I shall indicate some of the directions in which Municipal administration must proceed, if it is to satisfy the growing needs of our civilization, and to keep abreast of the times.

The foundations of responsible Municipal Government in Bombay may be said to have been laid in 1865, when the system of administration by a body of three Commissioners was done away with, and a regular constitution was given to the Municipality By the Act, which was then passed and which came into operation on one of the darkest days in the history of Bombay, the Justices of the town and island, about 500 in number were created a body corporate, with power to control the Municipal Fund and to impose rates and taxes. A Commissioner was appointed with sole executive authority, and he was to be assisted by a Health Officer and an Executive Engineer. There was to be also a Controller of Municipal Accounts, who was expected to keep a very vigilant eye on the Commissioner and to prevent his running amok. When this arrangement came into existence, the town was in a most insanitary condition. After quoting a description of the then state of things by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the lecturer proceeded "If we add to this graphic description of the amenities of life in those days, narrow and tortuous roads which were generally innocent of repairs and not much acquainted with lights, we have a faithful picture of Bombay as it was in the good old days of our grand-fathers. In this condition of affairs, the administration of the City came to be placed in the hands of one of the ablest civilians of the time, Mr. Arthur Crawford.

BEGINNINGS OF THE CORPORATION.

The speaker after referring to the autocratic character of Mr. Crawford continued: "At length a monster petition was presented to the Bench of Justices by a Rate-payers Association which had come into being praying for relief against the oppression of the tax gatherer, and urging upon the Bench the necessity of drastic action. The latter realizing the futility of the measures which they had adopted from time to time to meet the situation, decided to face matters squarely. Mr. James Forbes one of the merchant princes of the day put himself at the head of the movement, and at his instance, the Justices met in the Durbar room of the Town Hall, on the 30th June 1871 to consider the desirability of altering the Act so as to secure greater economy and efficiency of administration. Unparalleled scenes of enthusiasm marked the occasion, and a procession with bands playing marched past the Town Hall to stimulate the zeal of the reformers. Into the details of that heroic debate, which lasted for four sittings, we need not enter. There were, as was inevitable, a great many proposals and a great many speeches of different degrees of merit. It was on this occasion that the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, then a young man of twenty-six, gave proof of his mature judgment and remarkable political sagacity. Alone among his colleagues he pointed out that the right remedy lay not in having an executive body in place of the Commissioner but in doing away with the Bench of Justices and creating a Corporation on which the Rate-payers of the City could be represented. His views did not then command acceptance, but they were embodied in the Act of 1872, which came in as the result of the ferment and agitation into which Bombay had been thrown by the autocracy and improvidence of Mr. Crawford. By that Act, a Corporation was created consisting of 64 members, half of whom were to be elected by the ratepayers, the Justices of the Peace and the Government divided between themselves the other half. A Town Council of 12 members was brought into existence to keep hold of the purse-strings assisted by a Secretary, who was also to be Clerk of the Corporation. There was to be a further financial check through Auditors appointed by the Corporation. This system worked for 16 years during which period the best talent of Bombay, European as well as Indian was devoted to the service of the City, and was productive of an era of progress in every direction Then came the present Act but not without a strenuous struggle between the forces of re-action and progress. The Corporation backed by public opinion stoutly resisted all attempts at foisting an illiberal constitution upon it, and its cause was served with conspicuous ability by the late Sir Pherozeshah and the late Mr. Justice Telang. The Act under which the City's affairs are administered to-day, can claim to be the first milestone on the road to self-government. Its salient features may shortly be given here. The Corporation consists of 72 members half of whom are elected by the Rate-payers distributed over 7 wards; sixteen are elected by the Justices of the Peace, two by the Chamber of Commerce and two by the Fellows of the University. After all these elections have taken place the Government steps in, and nominates its sixteen members. So much about the composition of the Corporation.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

In the place of the Town Council of 1872, we have the Standing Committee, to which the Corporation send eight and the Government four members each of whom is paid Rs. 30 per sitting, as some solace for the time and trouble he devotes to the discharge of his arduous duties. I may mention in passing that competition is somewhat keen for getting on to this Committee.

Then there is the Schools' Committee, which is in charge of Primary Education and which is trying at present to introduce free and compulsory education in this City and to induce Government to foot a part of the bill. Apart from these Committees, charged under the Act with definite functions, there are about 40 other Committees—at one time there were over a hundred—appointed by the Corporation from time to time and deliberating, or supposed to be deliberating upon an infinite variety of subjects. Much useful work is being done in these Committees, but some of them manage to forget their existence no sooner than they are born until some member's curiosity is excited, and he wants to know what is being done.

ACTUAL ADMINISTRATION.

We have spoken so far of the controlling authority, which is the Corporation. The actual administration of affairs is in the hands of the Commissioner who is assisted by a number of departmental chiefs in charge of large establishments. He is a co-ordinate authority with the Corporation and within his own sphere his powers are wide. But it must not be forgotten that they are subject to the limitations and restrictions laid down in the Act. The control of the Corporation is exercised chiefly through the supremacy it enjoys in financial matters, and also through the right which it possesses of calling for reports from the Commissioner, passing resolutions on specific subjects, and so on. These are very real and substantial checks on the exercise of the Commissioner's executive functions, and if in spite of them, occasional acts of official highhandedness have taken place, the fault certainly does not lie with the Act. If you have the right sort of men in the civic chamber, and if they are wide awake, you may be sure even the most masterful Commissioner will be unable to force his views upon the Corporation. The success of a system which is not radically unsound depends entirely on the men who work it. The question, therefore, arises, have we got the right type of men?

This brings me to a consideration of the question of the reforms in the constitution which are demanded by our experience the past, and by the progress of democratic ideas. Hitherto, our Municipality has been in a narrow sense the representative of the landed interest and the wealthy classes. Out of a total population of a million souls, the franchise is exercised by less than 20,000 people. This is a state of things which requires radical reform. Not that I think that the Corporation can be charged with having mainly served the interests of the landlords and the capitalists, or that the millennium will be ushered when the representatives of the people bundle out the representatives of the upper ten, and sit down to solve Municipal problems. But we live in an age when the fundamental doctrine of almost every political society is Government by the consent of the governed, and when any other basis of Government would be unthinkable. The first Municipality in India can scarcely do otherwise than move with the times.

FIRST STEP TOWARDS REFORM.

As a preliminary step towards reform the election by the Justices of the Peace must be done away with, if not altogether, at least very largely. There is no particular reason why a small body of about 660 people, however amiable they may be and whatever their transcendent virtues should elect almost a fourth of the entire Corporation. The system is a survival of the old order of things, when the Bench of Justices formed the governing Municipal body. The reasons for their selection for that position no longer exist."

Continuing Mr. Mody said:—"While we thus sign the death warrant of the Justices, we cannot rightly allow the landlord and the capitalist to hold the field. The much-neglected tenant cannot be shut out any longer from having a voice in the administration of the City, for after all he it is who pays the taxes. How to bring him in is a problem about which a Committee of the Corporation has been deliberating for some years and is likely to delibetate for some more. One difficulty lies in the fact, that in Bombay the taxes are collected from landlords, and in consequence, the preparation of a register of tenants is not an easy matter. But it has got to be done somehow and though as a Ratepayer's representative, I dread the idea of having to go round for votes to about 10,000 people in my ward, and to try and convince them that I am worthy of their support, I am bound to admit that in a self-governing institution of the type of the Bombay Corporation, the franchise can no longer be maintained on a narrow basis. The present system shows, besides, some glaring anomalies. For instance, while an L. M. & S. of the Bombay University has a vote and a voice, an F. R. C. S of England is not *ipso facto* eligible as a voter, again, an LL.B. may, while a Barrister as such, not vote. Such a state of things has got to be altered, and the election roll must undergo somewhat sweeping changes. How far the Corporation is in a mood to undertake such a reform is a question upon which I do not care to pronounce an opinion. As I have said, the matter is before a Committee which has not been able to hatch anything yet, though it has been incubating for years. You must not think, however, that it arises from lack of energy or enthusiasm. It is merely a method of procedure that is somewhat dear to the heart of our go-ahead Corporation. In these as in other matters, a little spurring now and then from the public would prove very useful.

NEED FOR SOUND PUBLIC OPINION.

While I am on that point, I cannot help saying that what is badly wanted in the Municipal as well as in the political spheres is sound public opinion, such as would help to shape policies and measures. What we have instead—and I am now coming myself to the subject of municipal government—is a lot of loose talk, and a few angry letters in the papers about the state of the roads or the quality of the water-supply. For the rest, there is a disposition to regard nuisances, annoyances and inconveniences much as if they were the decrees of Providence. There is no organised public opinion, nothing like a strong ratepayers" association for articulating popular grievances, and helping the Corporation with proposals and suggestions. Once every three years, people wake up, and go to the polling-booth, or rather, are dragged there by the agents of the candidates, in taxis or hack victories. When by continuous persuasion, the rate-payers are induced to exercise the franchise intelligently or otherwise they go home feeling they have done their duty, and that there is nothing else to do for another three years. While public interest in Municipal government is of such a character, it is idle to talk of any shortcomings of the Corporation, many of the members of which are devoting so much time and energy to the service of the city.

I shall now briefly indicate to you the directions in which changes and improvements have got to be made if Bombay is to prove worthy of the proud claim of being the second city in the Empire. In the forefront stands the question of the improvement of our slums. The poor, among whom is the bulk of our industrial population, live in surroundings, the filth and squalor of which cannot easily be imagined. They have been the creation of neglect and incompetence in the past, and the result of continuously changing policies. The question of their improvement was taken away from the hands of a Municipality which was supposed not to know its business, and entrusted to an Improvement Trust, which, it was expected, would know it a good deal better. And yet the slums are with us in all their hideousness, a festering sore in an outwardly beautiful and healthy body. No considered policy has yet been introduced for housing the poor and the working classes. For one thing it is the duty of the Municipality, as much as of the Government, the Improvement Trust, and the various other public bodies, to evolve a scheme for housing their employees in sanitary dwellings. The mill-owners should be roused from their callous indifference to the welfare of the large industrial population which contributes to their prosperity, and induced to undertake a building programme. The problem is one of great complexity and difficulty, but can it be said that any serious, sustained and organised attempt has been made to tackle it on the right lines? We have witnessed a few desultory experiments, a few disjointed efforts. What is wanted, however, is a systematic co-ordinated policy, carried out on a scientific basis, after a thorough investigation of all the bearings of the situation. If the Government devoted more attention to this the most urgent of the city's needs, and less to ambitious and extravagant reclamation schemes, and if it called into existence a Committee on which every interest was represented and gave it the assistance of experts, I do believe a solution of the problem could be achieved. Any way, let us all make an organised attempt with all our resources. Perhaps, when the Improvement Trust shuts up shop, as some of us hope it shortly will, and the Municipality takes up the good-will of the business, the new management, strengthened in its resources and made wiser by experience, may be able to lead the way, and earn the blessings of posterity.

SANITATION AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Next come questions of sanitation and medical relief. Our drainage system is by no means perfect, and will require a large expenditure for its improvement. The sweet odours that emanate from the Love Grove Station, ("O Phoebus, what a name!") must be made to waft their sweetness farther away from us. It was an egregious blunder to locate the out-fall at Worlee. But the military objected to its location at Colaba, which had been recommended by a Committee which went exhaustively into the question, and the present site was selected. The Municipality is now trying to mitigate the nuisance by the construction of a new out-fall, which will discharge at a point three quarter of a mile away from the shore, and when the necessary machinery can be obtained, we may hope that the fouling of the western foreshore will not result in any appreciable nuisance.

The question of medical relief is becoming more insistent every day, and the liability of the Corporation is bound to increase with larger measures for combating the ravages of consumption, malaria, small-pox and other fell diseases.

A purer and more constant water supply is another necessity of the hour. Colonel Clemesha, the expert whom the Corporation has recently consulted, has suggested various measures for its improvement when the duplication of the Tansa main was completed. We congratulate ourselves very heartily, and felt we had earned the undying gratitude of the city. We now find that we had merely made a good beginning and that questions of better distribution, efficient filtration, and eventually the triplication of the main are waiting to be solved.

Then there are our roads, which an exasperated public is never tired of swearing at, and which the Corporation delights in discussing whenever it feels a little dull. They have to be provided at enormous expense with concrete bottoming, to meet the requirements of the heavy traffic for which they were never intended. Some day, we may hope to see them rid of the dust, and of the constant attention of gangs of coolies who open and re-open them with such commendable zeal.

Last, but not the least, comes the question of education, with its great possibilities of development in every sphere. We have on hand a comprehensive programme of primary education, which, when completed will cost the city nearly 25 lakhs annually.

WHERE IS THE MONEY TO COME FROM?

Such are some of the urgent needs of the hour, the adequate satisfaction of which will involve, on a modest computation, an expenditure of anything from two to three crores. Where the money is going to come from, it is impossible to say, while there is so much loose talk about the principles of taxation. Will the poor down trodden landlords, whose wails are ringing in the air at present, be squeezed still further? Or will our political economists devise some new method of taxation, which will get money out of people without irritating them? These are questions on which it is difficult to say what the Corporation will or will not do, for it is a body on which landlords and tenants, capitalists and workingmen, manufacturers and consumers have all their several champions. But, assuming that this somewhat huge programme of municipal activities is carried out in the near future, where shall we then stand? Most certainly not in a line with even the second-rate municipalities of the West. Let us carefully swallow that fact, and slowly digest it. We are much too apt to pat ourselves on the back for all we have achieved in the past, thanks to the public spirit and efforts of a long line of distinguished citizens. But you must remember that this great city is destined to become in the future—both through its natural situation, and the energy and enterprise of its citizens—one of the richest and most beautiful places on God's fair Earth. If its municipal administration is to assist in the early fulfilment of that glorious promise, it will have to face larger and larger responsibilities in the years to come. Its outlook will have to be broader, the bounds of its activities will have to be widened. We are far far behind the Western conception of the Municipality as a social organism. It has been remarked that "the powers of the London County Council touch the lines of London's citizens from the cradle to the grave." Municipal Government in Germany is even more advanced, and there are no limits whatever to the municipal function. In the words of an authority on the subject, "The German city holds itself responsible for the education of all; for the provision of amusement and the means of recreation; for the adaptation of the training of the young to the necessities of gaining a livelihood; for the health of families; for the moral interests of all; for the civilizing of the people; for the promotion of individual thrift: for protection from various misfortunes; for the development of advantages and opportunities in order to promote the industrial and commercial well-being; and incidentally, for the supply of common services and the introduction of conveniences." One hesitates in these days to hold up the German model to admiration in anything, but there is no doubt that this conception of municipal government is fast being adopted all over the civilized world. In the vastly different conditions of life in this country, a wholesale imitation of the Continental model is not possible, or even desirable. But while we in Bombay complacently regard our city as the first in India and the second in the Empire, and while along with the rest of the country, we clamour, and rightly clamour for western institutions, let us not forget that we have to make our municipal administration a good deal more progressive, a good deal more enterprising than it has been in the past. Let this the most western of Oriental cities, take the lead, and maintain the proud traditions which she has acquired as the result of the devoted labours of a long line of eminent citizens, of whom the late Sir Pherozeshah was the greatest and the most distinguished.

THE WORKERS.

This brings me to the question as to how far our best men are willing to devote their time and energy to the service of the City. Time was, not very long ago, when the finest talent was available in Bombay for the conduct of civic affairs, when municipal work was deemed a mark of good citizenship. Can that be said of us now? And if not, could it be that the attractions of the political arena have succeeded in drawing the best type of men away from the civic chamber? If that were so, it would indeed be a pity, for if you look at it closely, you will see that the Bombay Corporation with its revenue of a crore and a half and administering the affairs of the first city in India, is the oldest and not the least important of self-governing institutions in our day. What may not energy, enthusiasm and enterprise achieve in so fruitful a field? Some of the most eminent men in the public life of western countries have given of their best to the service of their city. The most striking example is that of Mr. Chamberlain, and coming nearer home, of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, of whom the "Times of India" said in the course of a magnificent eulogy that, in his devotion to civic affairs, "he was perhaps the greatest citizen any city has ever produced." Let the inspiration of such examples touch us all, so that Bombay may be able to find her most eminent sons in the ranks of those, who labour to raise her to take her place amongst the finest cities of the world."

## PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said he had no doubt they all had heard with great interest the eloquent address just delivered by Mr. Mody. The Chairman contrasted the present state of sanitation and other things in the city with that before the present Municipal Act came into existence. He regretted the absence from the present Corporation of the sturdy European element of the type which sat in that body some years ago. He was sorry that the European merchants now in Bombay were so absorbed in making money that they could not think of anything else. The present European element in the Corporation was so poor that he could not do reverence to them. Mr. Mody had compared the present with the old Corporation. He (the Chairman) was of opinion that the Corporation of 1872 was much superior in efficiency, civic spirit and intellectual calibre to the present Corporation. At present public interest in the Corporation seemed to be centred in a scramble for the honour of becoming a councillor, and the franchise was such that any man with money could become a member. He did feel that the present Corporation was just not the Corporation he would like to see or like the Corporation of 1872. But he believed that when the constitution of the Corporation was altered and the right sort of men went into it—men of great public spirit and men of sturdy independence who would not say ditto to everything that masterful Commissioners said—Bombay would do much better. All said there was no cause for pessimism, and the Bombay Municipal Corporation was bound to maintain its premier position in India. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.


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# POLICE TRAP FIASCO.

## "WINDOW DELIVERY" SCANDAL.

### BASSEIN POSTAL PEONS ACQUITTED.

Recently a very interesting case was tried at the Thana Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Saldanha, Assistant Sessions Judge, illustrative of the crooked methods sometimes resorted to by police officers for the detection of crime or rather socalled crime.

In this case two postal delivery peons, Ragunath Succaram Jadhav and Purshotum Pandurang, of the Bassein Post Office, in the Thana District, were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of post cards and letters entrusted to them for delivery and also under section 409, I. P. Code, and section 52 of the Post Office Act 6 of 1898. These post cards, it was alleged, were addressed to various merchants, dealing in *pan* (betel) leaves, etc. The accused were said to have been suspected of having made it a practice to trade in such letters by giving them to people other than the addressees and receiving money in return. The D. S. P. received information of the existence of such nefarious practices. The D. S. P. therefore directed Mr. Nadirshaw, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bassein, to make secret investigations into the matter.

MARKED COINS.

This officer immediately set to work to lay the culprits by the heels and the first thing he did was to take into his confidence an obliging pair of spies, a man by the name of Himatkhan, a *pan* merchant, and Shamlal, a *munshi* of another *pan* merchant, who was a friend of spy No. 1. Mr. Nadirshaw had two marked coins, a rupee and an eight-anna piece given to Shamlal to bait the trap. With this money Shamlal approached accused No. 1 in his house, where also accused No. 2 was sitting, and both the accused, it was alleged, sold a number of cards to Shamlal, who having made quite sure that he had firmly secured his quarry, gave a preconcerted signal, whereupon Himatkhan, who was lying in ambush outside in the compound, together with the Sub-Inspector and a set of punchas swooped down upon the house. Two panchnamas were made, one in respect of letters found on the person and in the house of accused No. 1 and the other in respect of letters found with Shamlal, some of which were alleged to have been given to him by accused No. 2, the total number alleged to have been sold from time to time being sixty-two, by both the accused.

CURIOUS WINDOW DELIVERY.

For the accused No. 1 with whom the marked coins were found, it was contended that the money given to him was for the purchase of blank cards and envelopes such as Shamlal made use of plentifully every day as *munshi* to his master, and that the cards professed to have been sold to Shamlal, must have been stolen either by Shamlal or Himatkhan from the Bassein Post Office at the "Window Delivery." This window delivery practice, as explained by the defence, was a very curious one, and such as could very easily allow thefts of letters to be committed from the Bassein Post Office by outsiders, and especially by police spies of the type of Himatkhan and Shamlal. The character of the window delivery system will be realized from the fact that a big heap of cards and letters is made in the post office verandah. A large crowd of *pan* merchants and others call here to receive their letters, many taking those not belonging to them. The letters to *pan* merchants, who mostly come from Upper India, being written in Urdu the Hindu Postal peons cannot read them, and so these letters can be misappropriated by third parties for the mere asking. Moreover the supervision over the hillock of letters is very lax. Such a state of things could have easily enabled Shamlal and Himatkhan themselves to steal the letters, alleged to have been sold by the accused. Moreover it was urged, Shamlal had letters quite unconnected with the beats of either of the accused.

DETAILS OF TRAPPING.

It might have been possible for accused to sell cards pertaining to their respective beats, but it was not possible for them to sell cards belonging to beats other than their own. Shamlal had admitted that he wrote from forty to a hundred cards daily for his master. He had also admitted that for two months continually every day, prior to the time of the alleged sales and purchases, he had induced accused to sell cards to him of different addresses, but without success. So it was clear, submitted the defence, that Shamlal having been intensely keen on having the accused caught in his trap and being mortified with the long fruitless delay he took the short cut of giving the marked coins to accused No. 1 which the accused innocently received believing the money was for the purchase of blank cards and envelopes as represented to him by Shamlal. All Shamlal and Himatkhan wanted, was that the marked coins should be found in the possession of the accused, the rest of the treacherous job having been done by themselves. None of the addressees had complained of having missed their letters. Mr. Nadirshaw, it was argued, had been at Bassein for two years, but it had never entered his head during this long period that there was any cause for undertaking any such investigation as he had been directed by the D. S. P. to make. But as soon as he received orders from his chief, it was only then that he felt bound to rise to the occasion.

PROP AND PILLAR OF FABRICATION.

Mr. Rege, a defence pleader, passed very stringent remarks against Himatkhan, the arch spy who appeared to be the prop and pillar of the whole fabrication. Mr. Rege said, Himatkhan was a *chukina* (a cockeyed man) and that there was an Indian proverb that a cockeyed fellow can never be trusted and that Himatkhan had proved that he was no exception to the rule. Himatkhan was himself a *pan* merchant, he was himself a spy, he was also the supplier of spies, he was the financier of spies, he was himself a panch and also the supplier of panchas.

NOT GUILTY.

The learned Judge in his summing up remarked: "Shamlal had been inside the accused's room just before the raid into it on the 12th September. He had many an occasion to throw letters and post cards he might have got by wrongful means below the box in the room of the accused or Himatkhan might have done this by a clever trick when he went with the panchas. They were earnestly bent upon catching the accused and had every temptation to use unfair tricks for this purpose when the direct way had failed for along two months."

The prosecution case having woefully collapsed the jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" in favour of both the accused and in respect of both the counts.

The learned Judge agreeing with the verdict, acquitted both the accused.

Mr. Vaidya, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. W. A. Rege, pleader, defended accused No. 1 and Mr. P. N. Samant accused No. 2.

THE SECOND CASE.

In the second case accused No. 1, Ragunath Succaram Jadhav, was separately charged under the same sections in respect of letters alleged to have been found on his person and in his house under a box. Here the accused was acquitted on the charge under section 409, the Judge agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury, but in respect of charge under section 52 of the Post Office Act, although the jurors as assessors were unanimous for acquittal, the learned Judge disagreeing sentenced the accused to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

In the second case Mr. G. B. Pradhan and Mr. W. A. Rege represented the appellant.

# INCOME TAX BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is an absolute need for immediate consideration of the provisions of the Indian Income Tax Bill before the public by the leaders of nation and of public opinion as to its probable consequences, as the Bill is published only in English as far as I know and is not expected to attract as much attention even of the leading Associations of Commercial communities as would naturally be required.

I would mention only a few points requiring solution.

"A" starts with a capital of Rs. 100,000 from the 1st January 1915, earns Rs. 25,000 during that year and pays tax thereon. His capital at the end of 1915 being Rs. 125,000. In 1916 he loses Rs. 20.000 and pys no tax. His capital at the end of 1916 left to him being only Rs. 105,000. In 1917 he earns Rs. 40,000. His capital at the end of 1917 left to him being Rs. 145.000, i.e., Rs. 20,000 more, after he paid his tax the first year. Whether he must on 1917 accounts pay only on Rs. 20.000 by which his capital is augmented or on Rs. 40,000 simply the profit of 1917 i.e., whether revenue should be allowed to take no notice of losses of previous years but only of gains of the current year as hitherto and against the provisions of the English Income Tax Act or both of gains and losses which justice and equity would require.

In my humble opinion Income Tax Act should be made applicable to individuals in their individual capacities and not in their corporate capacities as members of firms, etc., etc. A firm has 20 partners, 14 partners get Rs. 950 each and the six partners get Rs. 1,950 each as a share of profit of the firm; the income of the firm in all amounting to Rs. 25,000. If the Income Tax Act is applied to individuals just as it is done in England and as it ought to be done in India each of the 14 will be exempt from any tax and each of the six will pay only Rs. 42 and the total assessment will be Rs. 252 in all under the Indian Income Tax Act. According to the anomaly at present existing, the firm and not the individual is taxed on Rs. 25,000 at 1 anna per Rupee and the tax collected is Rs. 1,562/8/0 instead of Rs. 252 in case the tax was applicable in an individual capacity. The intention of the legislature not to charge the poor making an income of less then Rs. 1,000 is thus frustrated because people intend to cooperate with each other and to work jointly as they cannot single handed maintain themselves or succeed in these days of keen competition. The practice works as a discouragement to co-operation instead of encouragement absolutely necessary to them, which should be stopped at once in the New Bill.

The minimum income exempted from liability to Income Tax should be Rs. 2,000 instead of Rs. 1,000 only: as living in India has become more than doubly expensive since 1903 when the limit of exemption of Rs. 500 was raised to Rs. 1,000 and Assessees in cities should be given special concession in comparism to the cost of living in the mofussil. Assessable income should be defined to be a sum exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the case of each assessment.—Yours etc.

TAXPAYER.

# THE EX-TSAR'S DAUGHTER.

The Grand Duchess Tatiana, the Ex-Tsar's daughter, has, according to mail advices, gone through a mock marriage with the son of the former Chamberlain, Baron Fredericks. This she did to obtain freedom from espionage when leaving Siberia. The route she took was *via* Harbin and Japan to America. In the course of an interview she is reported to have said that she "does not care whether the Romanoffs ever regain the Imperial throne." Further, she favours a democratic government or a federation of United States.

# MARCH TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

## "FETISH OF EFFICIENCY."

### MR. JAYAKAR'S ADDRESS AT POONA.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Barrister-at-law, presided over the Poona District Conference which met at Lonavla on Saturday. In his presidential address, Mr. Jayakar solely dealt with the question of Indian Reforms, which is at present dominating the mind of everyone in the country. After referring to the Secretary of State's announcements of policy in India and Mr. Montagu's visit to this country as constituting two great landmarks, Mr. Jayakar went on to say:—

When these important changes are taking place around us, it is material to ask "What is the true nature of the demand for self-government?" This is not quite an idle inquiry for there are some people, though, few, who have not fully realised the meaning and significance of this claim. We must therefore clarify our notions and try and approximate them to a common understanding, so that no time will be wasted in raising differences about a common ideal. The first thing to remember, in this connection, is that self-government is only a means to an end, and not an end itself. The end is the fullest development of the stature of Indian manhood, and the full fruition of all the faculties of which the Indian people are possessed. This being the end, we regard self-government as the most congenial and favourable environment that secures the accomplishment of this ideal. It is a birthright in the sense that freedom provides the most natural atmosphere for a nation's self-realization. It is not, as is supposed by a certain section of Indians and Europeans, a hunt for places, not even for the loaves and fishes of Government patronage; nor is it a mere change of personnel, being a replacement of the European by an Indian Bureaucracy. It is an entire change of the policy and ideals of British administration in India. Upto now the ideal of British administration in this country used to be stated to be efficiency, order, and peace; but it has now been fully realized on all hands that efficiency is a mischievous goal when it involves the dwarfing and destruction of the inborn faculties of the governed classes, due to their exclusion from all responsible participation in the administration of the country. Efficiency can be and has been made a fetish. A wiser principle of Government which is seeking to emerge out of our agitation, is that the aim of British administration and its policy in this country ought to be as it is in other similar countries, to train the people to become a self-governing and self-defending unit as soon as possible. The purpose of self-government is, therefore, to assume a greater and a more popular control over the policy and the ideals of the administration, or in the language of analogy, to take charge of the steering gear of the vessel of State.

THE BEST JUDGES.

This does not necessarily imply, as has been wrongly supposed, the removal of every Englishman out of his job. We shall need, and continue to need, the services of all good, honest Englishmen and English women, who will help us on our onward march. We think however, that we and not the ruling classes are the best judges of the ways of progress best suited to the genius of our race. We have seen how Japan, and latterly China, have been making large indents on Europe and America for men and women, to help the advancement of their nation. But any help the out-siders give is always subject to the close direction of the people themselves. It is not unusual to find in Japan institutions manned by foreign professors, but managed and headed by the children of the soil; these latter may not know as much as the professors do, but the nation thinks they know something which the foreigner could never know.

Home Rule or Self-Government is, therefore, a struggle to have the *direction* of affairs in our own hands. It is on the principle that we understand best how our progress should be made and what is best for us. We want liberty to lay down and work out our own ideals of culture and progress, and provided that is secured, we shall be grateful for all the assistance and co-operation that right minded Englishmen and Englishwomen will give us for love or money. In other words, we find that most civilized people, inhabiting this globe, have a country which they regard as their "home," wherein their voice is supreme we want to convert India into such a "home." What right-minded Englishman can say that this is wrong or anti-British? In our Scheme, therefore, there is no room for race antagonism, except so far as it may be created by the selfishness of some Britishers, who have been accustomed to regard us and our country as created by a Merciful Providence for their special benefit for all time to come.

We are fully aware of the uses in certain cases and up to certain points of domination of one race by another. We regard it, in the best of cases, as a temporary chastisement. As a writer has remarked, 'foreign domination is like fever. It is the greatest purgative to the social constitution. But to have any beneficial effects, its stay must be short. It devitalises the system as much as it cures; and unless the body is made whole before it is too late, nothing but a corpse may be all that is left.'

BLIGHTING OBSESSION.

These are some of the moral grounds on which we seek self-government. We seek it also because we feel that it is the best means of doing away with the effect of the obsession of centuries that we are an inferior race, inherently inferior to the European races, and incapable of managing our own affairs. This suggestion has been dinned into our ears for a long term of years. We are aware of the harm a long-continued suggestion may do to the human mind, which has often been wrecked and turned lunatic by the mere force of the suggestion. We are aware of such catastrophies in our own literary and religious history. We therefore, wish to get out of the effect of this obsession, and we cordially welcome the co-operation of all European officials and non-officials, who will help us to get rid of this notion. The aim of self-government ought, therefore, to commend itself to all right-minded men.

HANDLE TO THE HATCHET.

Turning to the "few discordant voices" that have been raised against the Indian demands, he condemned most emphatically the narrow-minded demand for communal representation set up by the several subcastes making up the Hindu community. "In this connection, the Mahomedans and Christians occupy entirely a different position; their civilization, extraction and inspiration are mostly either extra-Indian or extra-Hindu. A common method of life and thought is wanting in their case and therefore there may be a justification in their case for separate electorates in the scheme of national representation. But in the case of the others as for instance the Lingayats or the Mahrattas he saw no justification for their demand, by which they would be playing the part of 'the handle of the hatchet' in the fable. As regards the claim set up on behalf of Europeans and Anglo-Indians that they must have a determining voice in the administration of the country, he thought "that the position set up and which is sought to be justified by specious argument, is absurd, and cannot be allowed to prevail against the obvious welfare and prosperity of 300 millions of Indians. The claim is not different from that which was set up, some time ago, in England, on behalf of capitalists as against the common people, with reference to which Lord Acton wisely remarked "The people have by reason of the higher calls of their happiness and prosperity, a larger stake in the country than a few capitalists." We are therefore willing to co-operate with the Anglo-Indians, if they set up demands proportioned to their importance as a minority, or even wish to *secure* the money which they have sunk in the development of India. If they desire to ensure the peace, security and solvency of the Government, which will be moulded in course of time, we can understand the demand, and are prepared to meet it."

Dealing next with the question of what we must do in order to foster the growth of the notion of Self-Government and also the acquisition of Self-Government at an early date, Mr. Jayakar enunciated five methods.

EDUCATIVE METHODS.

The first and foremost requirement he said, is to endeavour to make it clear to the opponents of Reform in this country and to the British Democracy in England, not by professions but by action that our claim for Self-Government is the result of a genuine popular awakening, and that the Indian people are in earnest in claiming to manage their own affairs.

Another effort which may be suggested as bein very important in the spread of the true notion of Democracy is to take our banner into the villages, in the midst of the poor and illiterate classes. We have to remember that politics to these classes have no meaning as such, except so far as they mean the bringing to them of more comfort, more happiness, better sanitation, and more education. Our message to them therefore, given in the name Self-Government ought to take the form of an agitation for better sanitation, better credit, cleanlier houses—a more comfortable, cleanly and regulated life all round. This must be a *part* of our *political* programme.

The next effort ought to be to produce a feeling of self-consciousness and self-confidence in the people, a feeling of hope and confidence in the capacity of their race. For this purpose British India is perhaps the worst soil in which such self-consciousness can grow. The air of British India is full, all round, of a feeling of Inferiority for Indians. The prominent note which has been sounded by British Administration is inferiority for Indians in all activities of the administration. This can only be changed by a different teaching and a different environment secured for our children at an early age.

Another requisite necessary for the speedy acquisition of a truly national spirit is the development of what one may call "the political temper", including therein the power of self-assertion. By political temper I mean the habit of mind which distinguishes men from the system of which they are the product. Politically, we are still a simple people. We are not habituated to the complex phenomena or the concealed pitfalls of political life; therefore it often happens that personal courtesy and friendliness shown by officials to Indians often overshadow their abhorrence of the system of Government. Friendship in political life has its place, no doubt, in tempering the acridity of political strife, producing a sweet reasonableness and lubricating political opposition. But the effects of courtesy and friendliness it will be foolish to carry so far as to be induced to abandon the chief features of the struggles.

TEMPER OF AGREEMENT.

One important feature of what I described as the political temper is the habit of mind which refuses to accentuate differences, and insists, in the larger interests of the country, upon emphasising the points of agreement. The need of such a temper is very great at the present moment, because we require all the available talent, enthusiasm and exertions of the country to be united, in opposition to certain well-arrayed forces working against our scheme. There is likewise a large prevalence, at the present moment, in this country of a class of Indians who have become very sensitive to opposition, and threaten to split on the least provocation. In these matters it is well worth remembering that, in controversial fights one set of views may prevail at one time and another at another time, but the momentary prevalence of one view ought to give no occasion to its rivals for a ready abandonment of the national cause. For all these reasons, there is a great need at the present moment for the development of what I have described as the political temper. If such a temper is cultivated on a large scale and we are able to work the national machine under our own direction and in conformity with the genius of our race then there will have been ample justification for the existence of British Rule here, even in the high terms in which a far-sighted Indian patriot once ventured to voice it.


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## CLASSICS AND WAR.

### CULTURE OF DEMOCRACY.

### A VIEW ON EDUCATION.

We take the following from the American 'Literary Digest":—

The true meaning of human life is coming home to us as it has not in generations past. The war has made us probe to the essentials on which human life depends; and in our educational life it has had the effect of making us retrieve the study of the classics, which had begun to slip away from us. "The call to save our own freedom and to help save the freedom of the world, to organise one hundred millions of human beings to do the work of one giant," says Dean Andrew F. West, of Princeton, in the New York "Sun," "has compelled us to examine ourselves most carefully." The existing records of the schools and colleges in our land and in European lands, declares this educator, all agree in showing that students with classical training generally surpass the non-classical students, not only in such subjects as history and literature, but in the general range of the sciences and in the professional and technical studies. Such a "bold, hard, unanswerable fact," he thinks, ought "to have great weight with practical men who judge any system of education by its practical results." What meaning has this need for the present exigencies of world upheaval?

It means, at bottom, that unless our democracy can raise its trained leaders from among its own people and give them the finest type of intelligent training, we shall have lack of enlightened leadership for public opinion. We shall have no sure way of securing a harmonious common view of the all important questions on which the welfare of our land depends. Without such leadership our democracy will sink into a state of provincial dependence and become a servant in many ways, commercially, as well as intellectually, of other powerful land which are guided by clear, definite, masterful opinion.

"Germany gets this result from an autocracy at the sacrifice of liberty and truth. We can get this result and maintain with full power liberty and truth only if we have such guiding intelligence resting on the common consent of the best educated minds, all devoted intelligently to the good of our land. This is our one and only hope for leadership and success in combating the unspeakable evils of autocracy. For to do this, we must be wise as well as strong. It is the power of concentrated, definite, and related knowledge of many minds acting as one.

DEMOCRACY TO WIN.

"If democracy is to win, it must have the power of concentrated, definite, related knowledge controlled by a common enlightened opinion of the best minds of the land; democratic in origin, democratic in spirit, and united clearly and powerfully for one end, namely, the use of the best knowledge gained through the best training for the good of all the people."

Opposition to the classics has always been inspired by the commercial spirit, he continues, and the easy going views of life which have hitherto been so prevalent.

"It is the old warfare of soul and sense. It is the "immortal conflict" of Plato which is now going on. In that conflict he who wins becomes a man, he who fails becomes a slave. So serious, so critical is the question which confronts every American boy. It seems almost a waste of time to discuss these matters. A man whose higher nature is blunted or dulled by love of lower things is going to sink. Arguments addressed to him are in vain. The only thing that can revive him is something like a thunder-clap. This thunder-clap has come to his land through war.

"It is almost enough to awake the dead. It has already awakened many a boy and man who had been living in easy, careless indifference. It is going through our schools and it is bound to sweep out a lot of trash that has been allowed in our schools and a lot of superintendents who have been playing politician instead of standing straight as educators. There is no true education of the highest type unless it is based on discipline and duty and unless it involves thorough training in a few fundamental studies of most general value, which when taken in combination form a base for man's whole intellectual life. This new force may regenerate American education. It is bound to have a powerful influence. The only question is: Will it go far enough to be both sweeping and enduring? If so, the United States will enter upon a new and glorious period of intelligent educational development, the cause of freedom will be strengthened for ages to come, and we shall become a guiding light for the whole world of knowledge."

KNOCKING OUT THE BOTTOM.

When men talk of dropping the classics from secondary schools and colleges, insists Dean West, they are talking about dropping the bottom out of a large part of our education. For example:

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"They are talking of dropping the bottom out of the training for modern languages. They are talking about dropping out the spirit which inspires all pure scientific studies. They are talking of extinguishing the light of history. They are talking of abandoning the heights of literature. They are talking of silencing the tongue of philosophy. It is a splendid conflict in which we are engaged. It is nothing more, nothing less, than the cause of intelligence against ignorance."


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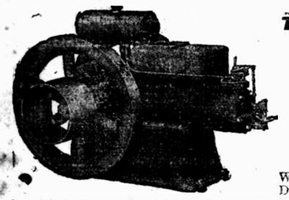

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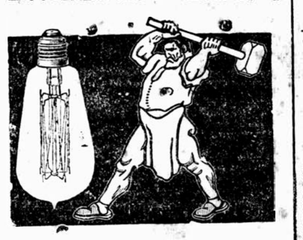

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# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 30.

The weather has been dry everywhere. The disturbance in Persia is following an unusually northerly path and is not likely to exert much influence on the weather in the plains for one or two days.

Forecast:—No change.

### TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 29th Jan. 1918.

Means of Observations taken at 2 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.913 | Inches |
| Temperature of Air | 77.3 | Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 71.4 | " |
| Dew Point | 65.8 | " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.753 | |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | 1.0 | |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 84.1 | " |
| Minimum do. | 71.1 | " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | E,NE,E,W | S W,NNW NNE. |
| Movement of Wind do do | 102 | Miles. |

### DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 5 hours on Wednesday, the 30th January, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north where light cloud has appeared. Humidity and night temperature are below the average. Day temperature is above normal except in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in considerable defect. Night temperature is below normal except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in moderate defect. Night temperature is below the average over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Gujarat and Central India West. Night temperature is in excess at Surat and Veraval.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except in the south-west. Humidity and night temperature are below normal in the northern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar; night temperature is above the average in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Night temperature is above normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather is unsettled in north-west India probably owing to the advance eastwards of a disturbance from Persia. Fine dry weather prevails elsewhere.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of January 1918.*

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total 1st Nov to date. | Departur 1st Nov to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | 66.9 | 56.2 | 86 | 0.58 | 3.01 | —4.41 |
| Do. (29th Jan.) | 73.7 | 58.1 | 79 | .. | 2.46 | +0.06 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (29th Jan.) | 73.5 | 61.9 | 57 | .. | 0.16 | —1.87 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 75.8 | 40.2 | 76 | .. | 0.01 | —0.64 |
| Rawalpindi | 68.8 | 31.3 | 68 | .. | 4.8 | +0.7 |
| Lahore | 72.8 | 33.3 | 77 | .. | 0.15 | —1.33 |
| Hissar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ambala | 78.7 | 35.1 | 65 | .. | 1.14 | —1.33 |
| Delhi | 70.6 | 44.6 | 64 | .. | 0.52 | —1.66 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | 72.7 | 41.7 | 43 | .. | 1.09 | +0.07 |
| Mainpuri | 73.6 | 42. | 52 | .. | 0.52 | —0.72 |
| Jhansi | 77.8 | 39.6 | 52 | .. | 0.09 | —0.96 |
| Cawnpore | 74.4 | 42.1 | 55 | .. | 0.41 | —0.69 |
| Allahabad | 72.5 | 41.9 | 45 | .. | 0.33 | —0.99 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 75.3 | 34.8 | 51 | .. | 0.01 | —0.47 |
| Karachi | 75.6 | 53.6 | 40 | .. | 0 | —0.77 |
| Ajmer | 71.2 | 36.6 | 70 | .. | 0.25 | —0.57 |
| Jaipore | 75.0 | 37.1 | 36 | .. | 0.23 | —0.54 |
| Kotah | 76.4 | 46.2 | 52 | .. | 0 | —0.54 |
| Mount Abu | 68.0 | 58.6 | 19 | .. | 0 | —0.12 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 78.8 | 46.1 | 44 | .. | 0 | —0.21 |
| Dwarka | 81.1 | 50.0 | 71 | .. | 0 | —0.10 |
| Veraval | 80.1 | 49.1 | 53 | .. | 0 | —0.41 |
| Rajkot | 86.1 | 58.8 | 36 | .. | 0 | —0.31 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 85.8 | 55.8 | 66 | .. | 0 | —0.32 |
| Surat | 90.3 | 62.5 | 55 | .. | 0 | —0.23 |
| Ahmedabad | 86.4 | 59.0 | 26 | .. | 0 | —0.21 |
| Deesa | 85.1 | 47.9 | 36 | .. | 0 | —0.30 |
| Neemuch | 76.9 | 45.8 | 30 | .. | 0 | —0.54 |
| Indore | 79.8 | 50.3 | 46 | .. | 0 | —0.69 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 74.3 | 37.1 | 61 | .. | 0.96 | —0.52 |
| Saugor | 74.6 | 48.8 | 22 | .. | 0 | —1.32 |
| Hoshangabad | 79.7 | 48.6 | 58 | .. | 0.01 | —1.20 |
| Khandwa | 84.5 | 53.8 | 50 | .. | 0.04 | —0.90 |
| Akola | 87.2 | 57.6 | 41 | .. | 0.13 | —1.32 |
| Amraoti | 85.3 | 50.1 | 28 | .. | 0.03 | —1.40 |
| Nagpur | 83.9 | 53.3 | 41 | .. | 0.16 | —1.42 |
| Chanda | 85.9 | 52.6 | 60 | .. | 0.07 | —1.21 |
| Raipur | 79.0 | 48.3 | 68 | .. | 0.95 | +0.06 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 84.1 | 71.2 | 81 | .. | 0 | —0.54 |
| Ratnagiri | 89.7 | 70.1 | 47 | .. | 0.99 | +0.32 |
| Marmugao | 86.2 | 69.7 | 78 | .. | 5.98 | +4.78 |
| Karwar | 93.5 | 64.6 | 89 | .. | 1.10 | —0.32 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 88.1 | 58.6 | 46 | .. | 1.40 | +0.63 |
| Ahmednagar | 84.3 | 59.5 | 58 | .. | 3.09 | +1.92 |
| Poona | 87.1 | 59.3 | 51 | .. | 3.87 | +2.80 |
| Sholapur | 86.6 | 65.7 | 50 | .. | 0.65 | —0.03 |
| Bijapur | 86.8 | 62.9 | 52 | .. | 1.11 | —0.09 |
| Belgaum | 82.5 | 59.7 | 50 | .. | 5.69 | +3.78 |
| Aurangabad | 85.8 | 62.7 | 54 | .. | 0.88 | —0.67 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 87.0 | 57.7 | 61 | .. | 0.14 | —0.69 |
| Hyderabad | 82.8 | 61.0 | 76 | .. | 2.29 | +1.01 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 93.4 | 67.0 | 62 | .. | 2.41 | —0.94 |
| Calicut | 87.8 | 66.4 | 71 | .. | 7.27 | +1.00 |
| Cochin | 90.8 | 67.9 | 56 | .. | 15.31 | +6.78 |
| Colombo | 87.9 | 69.7 | 88 | .. | 19.55 | —1.59 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 88.3 | 69.2 | 94 | .. | 12.19 | +5.97 |
| Bellary | 87.3 | 61.7 | 54 | .. | 2.72 | +0.53 |
| Cuddapah | 87.8 | 65.6 | 79 | .. | 5.44 | +0.79 |
| Madras | 84.3 | 67.2 | 89 | .. | 20.14 | +0.24 |
| Bangalore | 79.9 | 58.8 | 74 | .. | 2.41 | —1.18 |
| Coimbatore | 86.5 | 67.0 | 72 | .. | 7.12 | +2.0 |
| Trichinopoly | 87.9 | 64.3 | 51 | .. | 7.61 | —0.54 |
| Negapatam | 83.2 | 75.5 | 65 | .. | 36.91 | +8.51 |


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# CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut F A Edgner, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C J G Livesey, Middlesex.
Rev E N Moore, Chaplain.
Captain R Reader, Manchesters.
Captain W A Scales, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut G R Vickers, Flying Corps.
Major N W Wells-Cole, Field Artillery.
Lieut R P Young, Sussex.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut R J Ennis, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut W S Standring, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A Wild, Durhams.
Captain W C Woolett, Yorkshire L I.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut D McN F Tarratt, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut K M Watt, Bedfords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major L G Lutyens, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut H R Bennett, Field Artillery.
Lieut B Brakes, Leicesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut E Billington, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J W Brighouse, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P A Chester, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut E H Church, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C E Collins, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W C Dawson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G W Ferguson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J M Fletcher, Royal Scots.
Lieut G L Goldie, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut N E Gwver, Flying Corps.
Lieut P Ashanaghan, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain J H Lee, Yorkshires.
Lieut E A Lister, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R A McLaren, Flying Corps.
Captain S G Marshall, Service Corps.
Lieut H C Mathew, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut F Ormerod, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G W V Parry, Field Artillery.
Captain A M W Proctor, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut C R Ricketts, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut R B Robinson, Engineers.
Captain R H Rushy, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut P Shingler, Middlesex.
Captain E S Simpson, Medicals.
Captain H Simpson, West Yorkshire.
Second-Lieut C C Smit, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H A Smith, Hertfords.
Captain J S W Stone, Engineers.
Lieut C Vaux, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J Watterston, Black Watch.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut G J Martin, Sussex.

MISSING.

Captain R Erskine, Flying Corps.
Lieut A Rowan, King's Royal Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut F W Orrey, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W Reed, Devons.
Second-Lieut S E Stanley, Flying Corps.

PREVIOUSLY PRISONER NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Captain F W Roberts, West Kents.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED AND MISSING NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Captain A A Andrew, Somersets.
Second-Lieut E E W Bowen, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J H S Gibson, Liverpools.
Captain H T Jessop, Essex.
Second-Lieut E D B Kippen, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F W Shebbeare, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut P R Thompson, Yorkshires.

PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut T C Jordan, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut T S Lanyon, Shropshires.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut H D Curry, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Edwards, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A H Elliott, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut J K Lipscomb, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut C A Monks, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A S Payne, Machine-gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G W H Potter, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H J Sheppard, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W Wadworth, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D R Windsor, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut A E Winter, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C L Roney, Tank Corps.

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean time. Mean depth of water in at Prince's Dock:

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | h. m. | ft. in. | Jan. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Wed. | 30 | m 1 2 | 28 5 | 30 | m 7 12 | 17 8 |
| | | 1 30a | 26 5 | | 6 52a | 17 7 |
| Thur. | 31 | m 1 58 | 28 0 | 31 | m 7 40 | 17 4 |
| | Feb 1 | 1 40a | 25 2 | Feb 1 | 7 19a | 16 7 |
| Fri | 1 | m 1 48 | 27 6 | 1 | m 8 9 | 17 9 |
| | | 2 12a | 25 8 | | 7 48a | 16 11 |
| Sat. | 2 | m 2 12 | 26 11 | 2 | m 8 40 | 18 0 |
| | | 2 48a | 26 2 | | 8 19a | 19 10 |
| Sun. | 3 | m 2 36 | 29 4 | 3 | m 9 15 | 18 3 |
| | | 3 24a | 24 7 | | 8 53a | 20 10 |
| Mon. | 4 | m 3 10 | 25 8 | 4 | m 10 1 | 18 6 |
| | | 4 20a | 24 2 | | 9 40a | 21 10 |
| Tues | 5 | m 3 58 | 24 11 | 5 | m 11 8 | 18 8 |
| | | 5 58a | 24 2 | | 11 57a | 22 6 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| Jan. | | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | (Wednesday) | M 7h. 14m. | M 6h 30m |
| 31 | (Thursday | M 7h 14m | M 6h 31m |
| Feb. 1 | (Friday) | M 7h. 13m. | M 6h 32m |
| 2 | (Saturday) | M 7h. 13m. | M 6h 32m |
| 3 | (Sunday) | M 7h 13m. | M 6h 33m |
| 4 | (Monday) | M 7h. 12m. | M 6h. 33m |
| 5 | (Tuesday) | M 7h 12m. | M 6h 34m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | d. | h | m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Last Quarter | Feb. 1918. | 4 | 1 | 22.0 p m. |
| New Moon | " | 11 | 3 | 34.9 p m. |
| First Quarter | " | 18 | 6 | 25.9 p m. |
| Full Moon | " | 26 | 3 | 46.0 a m |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 30th January, 1918, was 30.60 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.


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